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Whole No. 335.

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MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY
TO THE

Democratic State Convention of Indiana

KINDERHOFF, Feb. 15th, 1843.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter, written in behalf of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, and asking my views and opinions in relation—1st, to the chartering of a National Bank; or any other national institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes or to regulate exchanges, and of the constitutionality and expediency of such an institution;

2d, to the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of this Union; 3d, to a Protective Tariff; 4th, to an amendment of the Constitution still further limiting the Veto Power; and inquiring, in conclusion, whether I will abide the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic Party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and whether I will give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not myself nominated by it.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

It affords me much pleasure, and I have only to regret that the number and importance of the subjects embodied in their interrogatories, and the necessity of some explanations to do justice to the views I entertain in regard to them, will unavoidably extend my reply to a much greater length than I could have desired.

I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank in any form, or under any disguise, both on constitutional grounds and grounds of expediency. The power to create such an institution has not been given to Congress by the Constitution, neither is it necessary to the exercise of any of the powers which are granted; and if exercised, would be, as it always has been, highly injurious to the public welfare. These opinions, alike adverse to the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank, have been frequently and extensively laid before the people, and sometimes on occasions of deep interest.—They were expressed in my letter to the citizens assembled at Shaeffer Springs, in North Carolina, when my name was before the public for the Vice Presidency; repeated in 1836, when standing in a similar relation to the office of President of the United States, in a letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, which was widely disseminated; and reiterated in my first message to Congress, at the extra session in 1837, when the attention of the whole country was again drawn to the subject by the failure of the deposit banks to fulfil their engagements with the Government. The opinions & principles avowed on these various occasions have undergone no other change than that of additional confirmation of their truth, derived from events that have since occurred.

I might rest here, content with this explicit avowal, and proceed to reply to your other interrogatories, were it not that this appears to me a proper occasion to advert to the deplorable calamities inflicted on the people by the conduct and final catastrophe of the late bank, through the perversion of its means and the abuse of its power. It is true that this institution is now no more. It has sunk under the weight of its own clemencies, and had left nothing behind but the wrecks of its career. But the interests, pecuniary and political, the parents who first gave it birth and the nurses by whom it was fostered, still survive, with the same means of producing another offspring, and the same disposition to employ them, whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself. The question of a National Bank is still before the people, and will continue to be, so long as avarice and ambition see in it the means of gratifying the love of money and the love of power. It is one of the great leading measures of a party which will never be extinct in this country. It is essential to the acquisition, as well as the preservation of its power, and will never be extinguished while there exists a hope of

its attainment. The only security against its revival, is in the public opinion, and even that has more than once been found to be an insufficient barrier. For this reason, I conceive it proper that every occasion should be taken to recall to the public recollection, by way of a warning example, what otherwise it might be better for the honor of our country to bury in oblivion.

The mischiefs inflicted on individuals by the abuse of the powers of this potent institution, have been so general as to impress the public mind with a sufficiently clear preception of their magnitude, but the extent of its power can only be justly appreciated by those who administered the government during the period of its hostility.

Thenceby which the unparalleled abuse of this power, exclusively conferred for the public good, had in producing those embarrassments in the business concerns of the country, as well as the pecuniary affairs of the State and General Governments, it is believed, is not so clearly and generally understood. But even if it were, it cannot be too often or too deeply impressed on the mind and memory of the people of the United States. The promptings of political ambition; the passion for money, the rabid feelings of party strife; the apprehension of disgrace; the fear of punishment; the artifice of long practised deception, and strong bond of a community in frauds, have all exerted their influence in hiding from the public view the seductive practices of the bank. But the people will never rest satisfied, I trust, until they know what has become of the almost countless millions of which the States and individuals have been defrauded by a long continued series of mismanagement and corruption. The truth will yet be known, and the purposes of justice at length accomplished.

The two great measures by which the late Bank of the United States operated most fatally upon the prosperity and happiness of the people, were first, a wanton contraction of its loans; and next, a sudden and reckless expansion, both having the same object in view—namely, that of wresting a charter from a reluctant people. It cannot be forgotten that President Jackson, in the exercise of a power delegated by the constitution, refused his assent to a bill renewing the charter of a Bank of the United States, and returned it to Congress, where it failed of the constitutional majority. For this he was assailed with every species of denunciation by the adherents of the bank, which triumphantly sustained by the people, who re-elected him by a great majority. That the bank refused to submit to a decisive expression of the public will, indicates the consciousness of extraordinary power, and a determination to exert it to the utmost. Accordingly it renewed the contest on the recurrence of the first preliminary step taken by President Jackson for carrying into effect the decision so solemnly ratified by the people. This was the removal of the public money from the custody of an institution in which, if it had been suffered to remain, it is now morally certain the Government would have shared the fate of the desolate widows and orphans who are now lawless in their confidence, in poverty and distress.

The bank determined to coerce the government into an abandonment of this necessary measure of precaution, by a sudden curtailment of discounts, which would be severely felt, and theodium of which, it employed all its arts and influence to throw upon Gen. Jackson. In the short space of fourteen months, it withdrew from the agencies of trade eight hundred millions of dollars, and this contraction was followed by that of the State banks, either from necessity or a common sympathy, on the part of some at least, in a common cause. The result of this combined action, was a rapid decrease of accommodation to the trade and business of the country, amounting to at least sixty million of dollars.

It must be obvious that the sudden abstraction of such an enormous sum from the general fund of business, would be severely felt by those who traded in whole or in part on borrowed capital, and through them, in a lesser degree, by other classes of the community. These partial inconveniences were magnified into universal distress and widespread ruin, by newspapers and public speakers, either under the direct influence of the bank, by the strong bond of dependence, or who were united with that institution in a system of action calculated to subserve the purposes of both parties. Speeches in Congress, presenting aggravated pictures of public distress, inflammatory proceedings of public meetings, memorials, relief committees, and an infinite variety of other appliances which a great moneyed institution, given with ample means of corruption, and unscrupulous in employing them, could command, were brought into requisition in order to create a panic among the people, and overawe the inflexible and just spirit who then administered the government.

These measures of the bank proved, however, unavailing in shaking the firmness of Gen. Jackson, or in deceiving the people, whose own experience taught them, that though there might be some partial inconvenience, and some reduction of prices, there was nothing like general public distress. Years of successful industry and well regulated enterprise, had laid the solid basis of a prosperity not to be shaken by the abstraction of a portion of that capital,

of which very few of them had shared the benefits. They saw, too, the motives for all these exaggerated pictures of public suffering, those inflammatory appeals to the most solid passion—they knew there was a deep laid, widely extended plan a deception, and became indignant at the attempt to cheat them into the abandonment of their principles, by an appeal to those interests, which they felt had not been seriously affected, or if so, not by the measures of the government, but of the bank alone.

The bank, perceiving that an appeal to the apprehensions and sufferings of the people had failed in producing that revolution in public opinion so confidently anticipated, changed its course to a direction precisely opposite, and unhappily far more pernicious and fatal in its consequences. It resorted to expansion, and contracting, and notwithstanding the necessity of prudence to wind up its affairs, which had been made a pretext for sudden curtailment, still existed, and had become every day more pressing, it suddenly opened the flood gates of accommodation, with a view of corrupting those whom it could not coerce of deceit.

In the space of eight months, it extended its loans to the amount of nineteen and a half million of dollars, and the State Banks, as they had followed its lead in entering, now followed in expanding.

This sudden influx of paper money produced its inevitable consequences. There was no employment for it in the ordinary channels of business, nor in the usual prudent, restrained sphere of well directed enterprise. It accordingly expanded itself into every species of extravagance, every variety of visionary and desperate undertaking, and every scheme which men with their property, but who could borrow at will, could devise for wasting money in the shortest possible time, in the most unprofitable manner. New banks sprung from the bowels of the old, and the same real or imaginary capital transmogrified from one corporate body to another, until, in less than two years bank capital increased from about two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions, their circulation from nine-five to one hundred and forty millions, and their loans and discounts from three hundred and twenty-four to four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this, if we add the vast amount of credit acquired abroad by foreign loans, and by lavish accommodations of foreign dealers to our merchants, we may form an estimate of the extent to which this unparalleled expansion of credit and currency was carried, and the deplorable consequences which would necessarily follow its gradual downfall, which no legislation, no public prosperity, nothing but miracles could prevent.

The final result of this extraordinary division, which may be distinctly traced to the operations of the Bank of the United States, and its successor in Pennsylvania, are known to all. There is not a citizen of the United States, be he rich, or be he poor, who has not felt the blight of this all-pervading influence, in some way or other, in his habits, his morals, or his property, its prostration to above. Yet they have been, and many say, worse, and again and again called upon to create irresponsible moneyed power stronger than their government, because it is expected to perform. I hope and trust that such appeals will never again be successful, and that the good people of the United States will always bear in mind that an institution which can do what its advocates affirm in this case, must, if subservient to the government, give it a vast accession of power dangerous to the rights of the States, and which, if from any cause it should become hostile, can either subvert that government, or will, or like the defunct institution of which I have spoken, involve the country in confusion & difficulty, its government in perpetual struggles, and its people in an interminable series of panic and dismay. Nothing but an ever-watchful vigilance on the part of the people, will prevent a recurrence of these evils. The enemy is not dead, nor doth he sleep. The self-same in the ranks of the opponents of the democracy, turns almost exclusively on the question of a National Bank, and the complete triumph of federalism will be the precursor of such an institution.

In expressing my opposition to all the schemes which have been submitted to Congress at its last sessions, for managing the fiscal concerns of the country, involving as they all do, a union of bank and State, I do but speak the sentiments of a vast majority of my fellow citizens, as evinced in the votes of their representatives, and in the almost universal condemnation they have apparently received at the hands of the people themselves.

The manufacture of paper money has been attempted in every form; it has been tried by individuals, been transferred to corporations by the States, then to corporations by Congress, engrossed by the States themselves, and I have signally failed in all. It has in general proved, not the handmaiden of honest industry and well regulated enterprise, but the pampered mould of speculation, idleness and fraud. It has corrupted men of the highest standing; almost destroyed the confidence of mankind in each other; and darkens our criminal calendar with names that might otherwise have conferred honor and benefit on the country.

There is strong ground for believing that such a system must have some innate incurable defect, of which no legislation can

set the example in suspension of specie payments; and to the last moment of its existence, was the great enemy of, and obstacle to, resumption. The only mode by which it ever sought to regulate exchange, so far as my information extends, was by an arbitrary rule of the bank, instead of leaving it to the natural laws of trade, which is the best of all regulations, because it regulates itself. Such is the case at this moment. There is no United States bank in existence, and no legislation on the subject; yet the rates of exchange between the different portions of the United States, being thus left entirely to the operation of natural and inevitable causes, are now far more uniform than in any period in which the bank exercised its arbitrary power of regulation.

Wherever exists, beyond the mere cost and risk of transporting specie, arises a difference in the currency, and cannot easily be ascribed to the want of a regulator of exchanges.

My views on the subject of exchanges,

and the propriety, necessity or expediency of any interference of government in their regulation, were communicated to

Congress in 1827. To repeat them here

would lengthen this communication, which

from a desire to answer your questions ful-

ly, frankly, and explicitly, will, I fear, be

extended to the verge of tediousness.

I must, therefore, respectfully refer you to that document. You will there see a clear

broad distinction between that species of

exchanges aptly denominated “kiting,”

which was little better than an instrument

of fraud, and bills drawn for the transfer

of actual funds from one place to another,

I have referred also to satisfy Congress of

what is now so apparent, that the exchanges would here, as they do in other countries, regulate themselves, if Congress

would leave them as they are left elsewhere,

to the management of private enter-

prise. It is doubtless within your rec-

ognition what a tempest of denunciation I re-

ceived from those who thought proper to

overlook those considerations. The opin-

ions then advanced would, it is quite cer-

tain, be received with more favor now; and

I have only to add that they have undergone

no other change, than that of additional con-

viction arising from additional experience of

their truth.

The tremendous power of a bank for evil

when impelled by avarice and ambition

self-preservation or vengeance, has been seen.

It is a maxim in every government

constituted on free principles, to withhold

all power from rulers which not indepen-

dently to the preservation and defence of the

rights of person and property. And this

mixtion is founded on the experience of

mankind, which, as taught them, by a long

series of trials, did not only lay

much more liable to abuse than to bene-

fit, it can penetrate mischief when p-erverted

to excess. It is then

that it reacts upon the people; for this

great resource being exhausted, the whole

superstructure of credit falls on their hands,

and they must bear it as they can.

The history of the old continental money is

sunder exigencies that could alone justify

such a measure, is one in point—the

present condition of many of the States is

another, and both together furnish ample il-

lustration. In addition to this facility in

supplying immediate demands, paper mon-

ey, being the cheapest of manufactures,

can be met by a mere vote of Congress,

and without an immediate resort to the

pockets of the people, there will be found

no sufficient check to boundless prodigality,

except when the government finally loses

credit by pushing it to excess. It is then

that it reacts upon the people; for this

great resource being exhausted, the whole

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just claims of any other individual whom the partiality of friends might suggest as the candidate. I hold that all offices are trusts freely conferred by the People upon such Agents as they may prefer to execute their will, and that no length or value of service, constitutes any claim for such trusts, except as such service increases the confidence of the People in the individual rendering it. To the larger portion of the District, I have never occupied the relation of an immediate and exclusive Representative, and for the reason, being the more disposed to claim nothing as the former Representative of a portion of it, I have to this time silently awaited the indications of public sentiment as to the choice of a candidate. So far as these indications have come to my knowledge either in the shape of individual preference or in the resolves of public meetings, they justify me in the inference, that at a period so near to the election, and in the absence of any opposing movement to bring forward any other name before a District Convention, in allowing my name to be used as a candidate, I can only acquiesce in the will of the Democracy of the District. Should, however, any portion of the District express its dissatisfaction, I hold myself ready to make any sacrifice to the harmony of the party which may be required at my hands, either by withdrawing my name or submitting the matter to a District Convention.

I regret that I feel compelled to decline your invitation to a Public Dinner with which you propose to honor me on the 31st of this month. As a candidate, I prefer meeting my constituents in that character alone, freely subjecting my whole conduct to their approval or condemnation, rather than through the partiality of friends, to be honored with a public demonstration for the very service upon which the People will be called to pass their judgment at the approaching election. My position during the canvass, will throw me much among the people of this as well as the other counties, and I prefer meeting them in their several neighborhoods with more of leisure for a free interchange of opinion, and in a less formal way than I should be able to do at a public dinner in Hayneville. Many of my oldest and most valued friends who have for seventeen years honored me with their steady confidence and support, I can scarcely hope to see except at or near their homes.

You are right, Gentlemen, in anticipating that my preferences are for John C. Calhoun for the Presidency. No previous occasion having called for a public avowal of this preference, I avail myself of the opportunity which your mention of the subject requires, to make known my views on a question which may more or less enter into the election, and which in the absence of any authorized statement of those views on my part, might become the means of dividing our friends in a manner seriously to affect the result of the approaching canvass.

My preferences for Mr. Calhoun are founded on the conviction, that he is the most efficient-and-available representative of Democratic principles in the approaching contest for the Presidency—that he stands an equal chance with any other candidate to receive the nomination of a National Convention, and that if nominated he can unite in his support more of the elements of opposition to a National Bank, a Protective Tariff a Bankrupt Law, a distribution of an Assumption Law and to all other measures of Federal Whig policy—than any other man that can be nominated.

That in every part of the country, but particularly in the South—thousands who in the last election swelled the ranks of our adversaries were opposed to the above mentioned measures of the Whig party, there is now no reason to doubt. Of the Southern Whigs, not a few are opposed to a United S. Bank, while many are daily becoming more & more distrustful of the whole paper system. A still larger No., are opposed to a Bankrupt Law & to the distribution Act; & in spite of their unnatural and corrupting party association with the Federal Whig party of the North, a majority of them are at this time opposed to a high Protective Tariff.

With so many elements of Democratic principles in their party composition, it is difficult to imagine the bitterness and violence of that personal dislike to an individual, which at the last election threw such numbers of them in opposition to the Democratic candidate, and which, if the same candidate is again presented to them, may again produce a similar result. In the meantime the indications are every where abundant and I am happy to find them no where more so than in Alabama, that if Mr. Calhoun is the candidate, the more Democratic and Free Trade portion of our late opponents will sustain him, in opposition to a whig candidate, who, on account of the devotion of that party to Monopoly and Privilege must from inexorable necessity, be a high Tariff man. Nor is it to be disguised, that our hopes of success in the approaching contest must depend on accessions to our cause from the ranks of our former opponents. To effect this, I know no candidate more efficient than Mr. Calhoun, nor no issue so likely to rally the whole anti-monopoly spirit, of the country, as the great Democratic doctrine of equality of Rights and Freedom of Trade. In fact, this is the only issue which now divides the two parties which the People have not already settled. The Bank, Bankrupt Law, and Act of Distribution of the Extra Session have each received the irrevocable seal of popular confirmation in the late elections, and under a candidate uniting the entire Free Trade throughout the Union, the contest of would strike the last shackle from the limbs of a free people, in the shape of a Protective Tariff.

But gentlemen, in expressing my preference so fully for Mr. Calhoun, I feel that I should perform but imperfectly my duty to myself, to you, and to the common party to which we belong, not to say, that I am at times ready to yield my individual wishes to the ascertained choice of a majority of the Democratic party. To the distinguished gentlemen most likely to divide with Mr. Calhoun the preferences of the party

I have once given my warm cordial and active support, under circumstances involving a most painful separation from many of my then political friends and a majority of my constituents. With less of confidence in his ultimate success than I might perhaps feel in supporting another candidate but with scarcely less zeal, if the will of the Democratic party shall fix upon him as the candidate, I shall at once yield him my active unhesitating support.

I have, gentlemen, said this much on the Presidency because to have said any thing, I could not in candor have said less, and to have said nothing, would have subjected me to the danger of misapprehension on the part of some, who, knowing my friendship for Mr. Calhoun, might have attributed my silence to a determination to come under no party pledges; and any suppression of the extent of preferences into an intention to submit them to no party restraint. Nor have I attempted to give prominence to the subject as a topic of discussion during the approaching canvass, but on the contrary by a candid statement of views, which I hoped would be satisfactory even to those who differed with them, I have endeavored to sink the question, so far as our friends were concerned at least until the election was over. No friend of the Democratic party in the approaching election, can wish to see a subject agitated which, in the fierce conflict of opinion, may terminate in that division of feeling, which is perhaps the strongest hope of the common enemy.

Nor can the cause of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun be promoted by such means. On the contrary, they are both already sufficiently prominent to have their respective claims attentively, and, I hope, fairly considered by the National Convention, and the danger to both is, that their very prominence may arouse a collision between the friends of each, which may prove fatal to both, by causing their respective friends to prefer the success of any other candidate to that of their rival antagonist. The success of either depends on uniting, to a great extent the respective friends of both, and this alone should teach us a lesson of moderation. As the friend of Mr. Calhoun I feel that his prospects of success are too brilliant to be sacrificed to a spirit of intolerance growing out of party divisions, while as a democrat I feel much more the necessity of preventing the ascendency of a party whose whole system of public policy is but a series of invasions through Banks, Tariffs, and other unequal laws, of the private rights of the citizen and the freedom of trade—injurious, as I believe, to all sections, but peculiarly disastrous to the South.

In taking leave of this question I desire to say that I carry into the canvass not even my above avowed preferences; much less a spirit of championship for one candidate over another. As the candidate of the whole Democracy, my object is not to form, or to assist in the forming of any public opinion on the subject, but to defend the great principles of the Democratic party, whenever and by whomsoever assailed, and to do so as promptly if assailed in the person of one candidate as of another.

With renewed assurances of my heart felt thanks for the kind and generous estimate which you and those you represent have placed on my public conduct, I am, gentlemen, truly your obedient servant,

DIXON H. LEWIS.

To Messrs. J. L. F. CORTELL, and others, Committee.

From the Ohio Statesman.
CAN THIS BE TRUE?

We cut the following from the National Intelligencer:

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that advices have been received from the Sandwich Islands as late as the 8th of March, On the 25th of February, in consequence of demands by the British officers, which the King could not or would not comply with, the islands were conditionally ceded to Queen Victoria. Possession was taken of them the same day by Lord George Paulet, commanding H. P. M. ship Carysfort, and the British flag hoisted under salutes from the fort and ships."

It proves to be true, the next intelligence we have from England will be, that this "horse leech's daughter" has taken possession of the Oregon, and raised the cross of St. George upon a territory that is as much ours as is the land lying within the bounds of Iowa, or any State of this Union! What will John Bull do next? But why ask the question? If Daniel Webster would give up 250 miles of the territory of Maine, and an African squadron of 80 guns, at the instance of Lord Ashburton and the British Government, without a shadow of resistance—a territory which Lord Brougham and Queen Victoria's ministers have since admitted she had no more claim to than she had to the same amount of the lands of this or any other State—why might it not be expected that Oregon would be surrendered with equal willingness? If Webster has many more treaties to make with the British ministers, (and it is rumored that he is to be sent on a special embassy to the court of St. James, to settle this very Oregon question,) we may thank our stars if the whole Union is not surrendered up to the kindly keeping and motherly care of Queen Victoria.

A new kind of Onion has recently been introduced into this country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, underground similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal grows very large, and is easily cultivated.

"Do you want to buy a rare prime lot of butter?" said a Yankee notion dealer, who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant. "What kind of butter is it?" said the merchant. "The clear qual; all made by my wife from a dairy and forty cows; only two churnings." "But what makes it of so many colors?" said the buyer. "Hear that now! I guess you wouldn't ask the question if you'd seen my cows for they are a sight speckled than the butter is!"

Cincinnati.—The Assessors of Cincinnati have recently taken a census of that city, and its population amounts to nearly 72,000—in 1840 it was \$2,000.—During the last year 1500 buildings of various kinds have been erected. At this time there are fifty two steamboats building.

Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, June 14, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

"Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—reduction—and strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be grand and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country"—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

We are unable to answer the question whether Maj. Reid is or is not a candidate for Representative. We have heard the question asked repeatedly of late and answer both ways. We presume he will satisfy the public on this head in a short time.

In to-day's paper we commence the publication of Mr. Van Buren's answer to the committee of the Indiana State Convention.

In consequence of the great length of Mr. Van Buren's reply, (being more than twice the length of all the others, heretofore published,) we shall be necessarily compelled to continue it in several numbers of our paper, and accordingly give this week that portion relating exclusively to the United States Bank; in the next we shall give that portion containing his views on the Tariff and distribution of public lands, and in the third, the part relating to the veto power and the National Convention. The continuation of the life of Mr. Calhoun will be omitted during the publication of Mr. Van Buren's letter, after which, lest it should prove too tedious to our readers, we shall be confined to short extracts from the most interesting part to the close.

Mr. GRANT:

In the Republican of last week, over the signature of very many voters, I have a call in connexion with Col. Martin to announce myself a Candidate for representative in the next Legislature. The same paper announces Col. Martin a candidate, also Major Mathew Allen, whom with John Foster, Esq. some time since announced, and other gentlemen spoken of and called upon, who are or probably will be candidates, will I have no doubt, present to the people a choice from which they will make a selection, to whom they will be willing to confide their interests, in the next legislature.

This being the only call amongst others made upon me, that seemed to require a definite reply, I hasten to do so. To be honored with the confidence of my fellow citizens is so important a trust, as a representative in the legislature, is a compliment for which I should never be able to pay with gratitude, much less with all the zeal and ability I could employ in the discharge of the trusts imposed.

For me to resist the solicitations, to become a candidate, of so many worthy citizens is a difficult task. Yet I must respectfully ask leave to decline entering the canvass. Business of the greatest importance to me, and none but myself to attend to it, together with some affliction, would prevent me, bestowing that time and attention to the canvass, that my friends would have a right to expect, and without which, I could have but little hopes of success.

For the highly complimentary remarks of very many voters, in relation to my faithfulness as a public servant &c., they will please accept my most grateful acknowledgements; I shall ever cherish them as of greater value to me, than any thing else they could have bestowed. That whilst I feel conscious of having faithfully discharged the trust confided to me in the last legislature, agreeably to my best judgment, I have not the vanity to expect that all my acts will be fully satisfactory to all; yet I am satisfied that where some may be condemned, many more will be found to approve.

MILES W. ABERNATHY.
June 10th, 1843.

DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA.
May 20th 1843.

S. C. NEWMAN Esq.

SIR—Having the utmost confidence in your views on State Policy, &c., we respectfully solicit you to let your name be run for a seat in the representative branch of our next state Legislature; we are assured that you will be strongly supported from the lower end of our county. If you will permit your name to be run, please inform us of the fact, through the Jacksonville Republican, and also give us your views on State policy, &c.

Very Respectfully,

YOUR FRIENDS.

Why we support Mr. Calhoun's claims.—We prefer Mr. Calhoun, not from any personal or sectional attachment, but from the conviction that he is the strongest and most available candidate, the Democratic party can bring into the field—we prefer him, because he is not the candidate of a section, or of cliques, interests, spoil hunters, stock brokers, domestic or foreign, but the candidate and statesman of the whole American people—again, we prefer him, because, from his youth up, he has been characterized by the exemplary fulfilment of every social and domestic duty—that he has, and is emphatically the poor's friend—he has employed his leisure, not as a strolling mountebank, putting himself and dispensing political poisons; but in those studies and pursuits that purify and elevate man's nature, form the wise

and consummate practical statesman, and which have enabled him (J. C. Calhoun,) to become the unconquerable leader of the rights, liberties and independence of this country, and the chief author and founder of their institutions.

Finally, we support Mr. Calhoun, because from the *Democrat* we find that he is a practical statesman, his integrity, incorruptible honesty, uncompromising devotion to principle, and indomitable truthfulness, are of all our public men, *without exception*. He has detected and remedied the disorders which the various branches of our government have lapsed or been precipitated by selfishness, ignorance and corruption; and to secure peace, and to restore the union and prosperity of his countrymen.

It must not be inferred from the justice we have attempted to render Mr. Calhoun, that we are insensible or forgetful of the exalted merits of numerous individuals, who in the soul trying period of 1840 and 41, 42, either as speakers or writers, battled gallantly for their country. They have deserved its enduring gratitude and admiration—they have ours, and the unbought homage of our hearts.

American Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Meetings from the counties of Benton, Gallatin, Chambers, T. P., apostle and Randolph, convened in the court house in McDonald on Monday the 5th of June at 12 o'clock, and organized by calling Mr Williams to the chair, and appointing Mr. Rice, Secretary.

Col. Bulger moved to raise a committee of one from each county to draft rules for the regulation of the convention, which was carried, and Messrs. Crook, Bulger, Smith, E. C. Walker and Towles were appointed.

As great inequality existed in the number of Delegates from the different counties.

Mr. Falkner moved that the same committee determine the number of votes to which each county shall be entitled, and other preliminary questions.

The convention then took a recess for one hour, after which they convened according to adjournment.

Col. Crook from the committee reported that the officers of the convention should be President and Secretary chosen by a majority of the convention, and that in determining all preliminary questions Benton county shall be entitled to eight votes, Talladega six, Chambers six, Randolph four and Tallaspoosa four which was received.

The following gentlemen then enrolled their names as delegates, viz: from the county of Benton, J. C. Francis, John M. Crook, Wm. Scott, X. H. Miller, Frederick Ross, John Brock, and Washington Williams.

From Talladega, Constant Dodson, E. G. Walker, and John W. Rice.

From Chambers, Louis Field, Toliver Towles, Miles Moore, Wm. Fannin Burres Hambrick and Green W. Carlisle.

From Randolph, Henry Walker, Wm. S. Walker, Jephtha V. Smith and Jefferson Falkner.

From Tallaspoosa, Michael Bulger, W. R. Berry.

In cases where the delegation was not full, those present were permitted to give the vote of those absent, so that each county had its full vote.

On motion the convention went into the election of officers, when Washington Williams was chosen President and John W. Rice, Secretary.

Col. Bulger moved that the same ratio of representation be adopted in the election of a candidate for Congress and other questions that was fixed by the committee for determining preliminaries which was adopted.

On motion of Col. Crook, the convention proceeded to nominate a Democratic candidate for the seventh District, to the twenty eighth Congress which after several balloting resulted in the choice of Gen. Felix G. McConnell, of Talladega. John J. Steiner being the next highest candidate.

Messrs. Falkner, Brook and Dodson were appointed to inform the nominee of his election, which he accepted in person and expressed his grateful acknowledgement to the convention in a short energetic address.

Col. Hoke also addressed the convention with graceful and dignified resignation; submitted to the decision, although against him and pledged himself to concur in his support, by all proper means, of the democratic cause.

Col. Crook moved that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published in all the democratic papers in the district, which was adopted.

The convention having accomplished the object for which it was assembled, voted thanks to the President and Secretary for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their respective functions and adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

President:

J. W. RICE, Secretary.

President:

Noah Webster, LL. D.—This gentleman died at his residence, in New Haven, on Sunday evening. He was in the eighty fifth year of his age. His birthplace was West Hartford, Conn. He graduated at Yale college in 1778; during 1777 he was attached to the *Almanac-list*, who might be called off at any time to serve against Burgoyne. In 1781 he was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, but he was subsequently employed in the business of instructions, and his first publications were such works as would remedy the defects in the school books used. For many subsequent years he was occasionally engaged as a political writer, and in 1793 he commenced a daily paper in this city, which is now called the *Commercial Advertiser* and *New York Spectator*. His *Dictionary of the English Language* is, however, the great work of his life, and that upon which his reputation is chiefly founded. This

work was undertaken amid peculiar difficulty, prosecuted with severe labor, and completed with high success. On Monday of last week he was slightly unwell his disorder soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sunk under the attack, till at the time above mentioned, in the full possession of his reason, he died with entire composure.

THE ROMANCE OF GARDENING.

Gardening, as well as literature, has its "curiosities," and a volume might be filled with them. How wonderful for instance, the sensitive plant, which shrinks from the hand of man; the ice plant, that almost cools one by looking at it; the pitcherplant, with its welcome draught; the hair-trigger of the styrax; and most singular of all, the carnivorous "Venus flytrap." (*Dionaea muscipula*) "Only think of a vegetable being carnivorous," which is said to bait its pickles with something which attracts the flies, upon whom if these closes, and whose decay is supposed to afford food for the plant. Disease is turned into beauty in the common and crested moss-rose; and, a lusus naturae reproduced in the hen and chickens daisy. There are phosphorescent plants, the fire flies and the glow worms of the vegetable kingdom. There are the microscope lichens and mosses; and there is the Raffia, the Arnolds—each of its petals is a foot long, its nectary a foot in diameter, and deep enough to contain three gallons; and weighing fifteen pounds. What mimicry is there, in the orchises, and the hare's foot fern, and the Particular lamb, (*Polydodium Bayroryzoides*). What shall we say to Gerard's barnacle tree," wherein do grow certain shells of a white color tending to russets—wherein are contained little living creatures which the shells in time of maturity do open and out of them do grow those little living things, which falling into the water to be come fowls, which we call barnacles? What monsters (such, at least, they are called by botanists) are produced in doubling flowers; in dwarfing, and hybridizing! "Painting the lily?" for there are pink (?) lilies of the valley, and pink violets, and yellow roses, and the blue hydrangeas, and in my are now seeking that "philosopher's stone of gardening," the blue dahlia—a useless search if it be true that there is no instance of a

out much to the amusement of those in the
frigate to be "The Henry Clay."—It is not
the first time that "Old Table Rock," as
some body in Georgia has nicknamed the
east iron tribune of the people, has had to
do with disabusing the high reaching Buck-
ingham of the west, by discharges from the
batteries of the constitution, but may we
not hope that under the peculiar circum-
stances, the above related incident may
prognosticate the results of the canvass of 1844?

Charleston Mercury.

There will be an **Examina-**
tion of the Students of the JACK-
SONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, commencing
on Thursday the 29th of June & continuing
for two days. Patrons of the public generally
are respectfully invited to be present.

N. B. The second session will commence
after a vacation of two weeks.

DIED.—At White Plains, on Thursday
the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. JAMES
MASTIN, son of C. G. & Abiah Crozier; aged
two months and five days.

"I take these little lambs saith He,
And lay them in my breast,
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blessed."

We are authorized to announce the
Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for
representative to Congress from this District,
composed of the counties of Cherokee,
Benton, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa,
and Chambers.

We are authorized to announce Rich-
ard E. SAWYER, Esq., as a candidate for
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce Mai-
M. M. HOOPER, as a candidate for re-elec-
tion to the office of Clerk of the County Court
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mai-
SPARTAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk
of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce James
LEA as a candidate for Clerk of the
County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm.
B. CAMPBELL, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk
of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAM, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce Hiram
LITTLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax-Collector
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-
election to the office of Tax-Collector of
Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN
FOSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representa-
tive of Benton County in the next Legisla-
ture.

We are authorized to announce Mai-
MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Rep-
resentative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WM.
B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Repre-
sentative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RANEY, as a candidate for Tax-
Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN
G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector
of Benton County.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to
the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, a
negro boy who calls his name S. A. M. He is about 22 or 23
years old, black complexion, five feet five
or six inches high, and stout built, with
several scars on his breast. He says he
belongs to John Cunningham, of Green-
borough, Green County, Georgia. The
owner of the boy is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away, or he will be dealt
with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailer.
June 9, 1843.—\$1.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, June 12th, 1843.

ISAIAH TAYLOR, Administrator of
the Estate of John F. Taylor, Deceased,
having filed his accounts and Vouchers for
final settlement of the Estate of said Deceased.—It is therefore ordered by the Court,
that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for six weeks, notifying the
distributors, creditors, and all those interested
in said Estate, that a final settle-
ment will be made of said Estate, at the office
of the Clerk of the County Court in
Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of
August next, according to the accounts and
vouchers of the Administrator as filed, unless objected to.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

STOP THE THIEF.
STOLEN from the Subscriber on
the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay
Mare, about six years old, five feet two inches
high, with white on one of her hind
feet, a small star in her forehead, her tail
is long, dock, and not bushy. She moves
well under the saddle; paces and walks
well. Any person detecting the thief and
returning the mare, to the subscriber living
nine miles south west of La Fayette, Cham-
bers County, Ala., will be liberally rewarded.

CLEMENT FORBES.

May 27, 1843.
The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Jack-
sonville Republican and Wetumpka Times,
will give the above three insertions monthly,
and forward their accounts to this office.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted
by John Honeycutt, a
cream colored mare Mule,
7 or 8 years old, 14 hands
high, with a dark stripe across the
shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
June 12th, 1843.

State of Alabama, St. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court 17th May,

1843.

JOHN VANDEGRIFT, the Adminis-
trator of the Estate of Henry Bolton,

Deceased this day came into Court and

represents himself ready for final Settlement

of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publica-
tion be made in the Jacksonville Repub-
lican for thirty days, requiring all per-
sons interested in the final settlement of
said Estate, to be and appear at an Or-
phans' Court to be held in the Town of

Ashville, on the first Monday in July next,
then and there to show cause if any they have
why final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test,

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.

County Court.

May 31, 1843.—\$1.—\$6.

Chancery Rules

William McGeehee, vs.

BY the Register
for the 39th Dis-
trict in the North-
ern Chancery Di-
vision of the State
of Alabama held
at Jacksonville on
Monday 29th May,
A. D. 1843.

THIS day came the complainant by his
Solicitor, and upon his motion, it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Register,
from an affidavit on file, in this cause, that
Jesse Duren, the Defendant to the bill is
over the age of twenty-one years and re-
sides without the limits of the State of
Alabama, and in Lowndes county, State of
Mississippi. It is ordered by the Regis-
ter, that publication be made in the
Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper pub-
lished in the Town of Jacksonville, in said
State for four successive weeks, no-
tifying the said Jesse Duren to appear
before the Register of said Court at his
office in Jacksonville within sixty days
from the date of this order, and plead,
answer, or demur to said Bill of Com-
plaint or the same will be taken pro con-
fesso as to him.

A true copy from the minutes:

TEST: W. H. ESTILL,
Register, &c.

June 1, 1843.

W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C.

by his dep't. W. B. CAMPBELL.

NOTICE.

OUR partnership has expired by limita-
tion. Whoever owes us can pay
Martin or Foster.

TEST: W. B. MARTIN,
John FOSTER.

June 1st 1843.

W. B. MARTIN, JOHN FOSTER.

June 1, 1843.

S. P. HUDSON, & CO,

ARE just receiving from
New York a very
handsome supply of

Spring and Summer

CLOTHES,

consisting in part of

Cloths, Camisines, Satinettes
and Kentucky Jeans.

Bleached and unbleached domestics,

French Muslins and Lawns,

American and English Calicoes,

Crockery and Hardware.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes,

of the latest style, and various other arti-
cles which will be sold unusually low for

CASH, or on time to punctual custom-
ers.

May 17th, 1843.—\$1.

The bill further charges that complainant in 1834
purchased from Duren the West
half of Section 11, in Township 15, Range
7, in Coosa land district lying in Benton
County for Thirteen Hundred Dollars,
and paid the purchase money—that Duren
executed to complainant his bond to
execute titles, whenever the President
of the United States approved the contract
of which he was a party—Indian Os-
Yoholo, the reserve under the Greek
Treaty of 1832—that possession was
delivered to complainant, at the time of
the purchase, and he had possession
ever since—that the President did ap-
prove said contract on the first of Febrary
1835, between the Indian and said Duren.

The bill further charges that com-
plainant since the approval of the contract
by the President, has demanded titles in
fee of Duren, and he refuses to execute
the same, and fraudulently withholds
titles.

The bill sets forth the loss of the
bond by accident—Prays specific perfor-
mance of the contract, and such other re-
lief, &c.

THOS. A. WALKER,
Solicitor for
Complainant.

May 31, 1843.—\$1.—\$15 00.

WOODWARD & PORTER

HAVE received a supply of

NEW

CLOTHES,

adapted to the Spring and Summer trade.

They are selling as low for cash or to
punctual men on time, as can be afforded.

Please call and examine.

COTTON YARN, from Roswell Fac-
tory, Cobb County, Ga., constantly on

hand, to be sold for **Cash only.**

Jacksonville, May 10, 1843.—\$1.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to

the Jail of Jacksonville,

Benton County, Alabama, a
negro boy who calls his name S. A. M.

He is about 22 or 23
years old, black complexion, five feet five
or six inches high, and stout built, with
several scars on his breast. He says he

belongs to John Cunningham, of Green-
borough, Green County, Georgia. The

owner of the boy is requested to come

forward, prove property, pay charges,

and take him away, or he will be dealt

with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailer.

June 9, 1843.—\$1.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court 17th May,

1843.

WHEREAS Nancy Lovell, the Ad-
ministratrix of the Estate of George

Lovell, Deceased, having filed her

petition praying an order of sale for the

following real Estate, (to-wit:) the South

East 4 of Section 35, Township 15,

Range 2, and East 4 of South East 4 of

Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East

in the Tuscaloosa Land District.

It is ordered by the Court that publica-
tion be made in the Jacksonville Repub-
lican for forty days, requiring all per-
sons interested in the said real Estate to

be and appear before the Judge of the

County Court at an Orphans' Court to

be held at the place of holding the same

on the first Monday in July next, then and

there to show cause if any they have

why the sale of said real Estate should not then be ordered.

Copy Test,

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.

County Court.

May 31, 1843.—\$1.—\$7.

STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on

the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay

Mare, about six years old, five feet two inches

high, with white on one of her hind

feet, a small star in her forehead, her tail

is long, dock, and not bushy. She moves

well under the saddle; paces and walks

well. Any person detecting the thief and

returning the mare, to the subscriber living

nine miles south west of La Fayette, Cham-
bers County, Ala., will be liberally reward-
ed.

CLEMENT FORBES.

May 27, 1843.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Jack-
sonville Republican and Wetumpka Times,

<

P O E T R Y

MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN.
The sounds that fall on mortal ear
As dew-drops pure at even,
That sooth the breast, or start the tear.
Are Mother, Home and heaven,
A Mother—sweetest name on earth,
We lisp it on the knee,
And idolize its sacred worth
In manhood's infancy.

A Home—that paradise below,
Of sunshines and of flowers,
Where hallowed joys perennial flow
By calm sequestered bowers.
And Heaven—the port of endless peace;
The Heaven of the soul,
When life's corroding cares shall cease,
Like sweeping waves to roll.

O, weep not, then, that cruel time
The chain of love has riven;
To every link in yonder eline,
Reunion shall be given.

O, fall they not on mortal ear
As dew drops pure at even,
To soothe the breast, or start the tear,
A Mother, Home and Heaven?

THE COURSE OF TIME.
The following stanzas, translated from a beautiful Spanish poem, by MANRIQUE, on the death of his father, appeared in the Edinburgh Review.
Oh! let the soul its shunbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glories glide away,
And the stern footstep of decay
Come stealing on.

How pleasures, like the passing wind,
Blows by, and leaves naught behind,
But grief at last:
So should our present happiness
Seem to the wayward fancy less
Than what is past.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flying minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.
Our gilded dreams of yore were bright;
Like them the present shall delight,
Like them decay.

Our lives but lapsing streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
The sea of death, whose waves roll on.
And swallow all.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the fall.
There all our steps hasten; we brought
That portion of all sorrows,
Is found of all.

Long ere the damps of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Hath passed away;
Youth, smiled, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came, and laid his finger there—
And where are they?

Where is the strength that mocked decay,
That step that roses light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and woe,
When age comes on.

Say, then, how poor and little worth
Are all the glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here!
Dreams of sleep that death must break,
Ales before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear!

From the Natchez Courier.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

If such facts as the following do not awaken our people to the importance of advertising sales by the Sheriff, and public sales of any kind, then argument is useless, and Shylocks may thrive, while he who has labored and toiled for years to make himself and family a home, must look contentedly to the witnessing of deeds for property worth \$6,000, conveyed away for two hundred dollars!

From the Natchez Herald.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Mr. Editor:—If you will allow an old subscriber to occupy a place in your columns, on the subject of advertising Sheriff sales, you will not only confer a favor on him, but on the community at large. I am in favor of our representatives repealing that odious and abominable law, which says, that after the goods and chattels of unfortunate debtors shall have been seized by the Sheriff, they shall be disposed of in the dark, without making five citizens in the Parish acquainted with the sale. Sir, I speak as one of those unfortunate men, who, during the past year have had their houses and homes sold off by their creditors. I have a right to speak, and an equal right to be heard. Look over the books of your sheriff, for the past year, and you will find there a tale, shameful to our legislators. You will find there, sir, the sale of my plantation of 650 arpents, for a little over \$200 which cost me \$5,000. At that sale, sir, there were only two bids, and this among a white population of 7,000 people. Since that sale, which has thrown to the winds the labor and toil of years, I have been told by several citizens, who at the time would have bid as high as \$3,000, that they knew nothing about the sale. And as further assurance of this fact, I can assert positively, that the buyer at Sheriff sale, who paid a little over \$200 for my land, has since been offered \$3,000, by some of these individuals. Let any man of the least degree of human feeling estimate the painfulness of my unhappy lot, and I feel satisfied he will condemn the dark and stealthy manner of disposing of poor debtor's property at Sheriff sale. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me beg of you

to urge this matter on the attention of the legislature.

With much respect, &c.
UNFORTUNATE DEBTOR.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.—The Hot Springs of Arkansas are about 60 miles South-west from Little Rock, and burst from the side of a mountain, which is several hundred feet high, to the number of over 60.—They are of unequal temperature, ranging from below 100 to 147 degrees of Fahrenheit. The water in the largest spring is hot enough for culinary purposes, and scalds logs thrown into it sufficiently for cleaning. Near the top of the hill two springs burst forth within a yard of each other, one of which is hot and the other cold—the latter being the only cold spring on the western side of the hill; while on the eastern side there is but a single spring, and that a cold sulphurite. Quite a village has sprung up at the Hot Springs, bath houses have been built, and the place has become quite a resort for invalids. A short distance below the bath houses, the stream from the spring forms a beautiful pool, the water being of crystal purity, and just the temperature for a delightful bath.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—At a Temperance meeting recently held in Alabama Col. Lahmanouski, who had been twenty three years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed the meeting. He arose before the audience, tall, erect and vigorous, with a glow health in his face and said—"You see before you a man, seventy nine years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have forty wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days, with burning sun upon my naked head, and feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting that I have torn open the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how could I survive all these horrors? I answer, that next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigor, to this fact, that *I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life*—and," he continued. "Baron Larey, chief of the medical staff of the French army, has stated it as a fact, that the six thousand survivors who safely returned from Egypt, were all men who abstained from the use of ardent spirits."

INDIAN JUGGLERS AND TUMBLERS.—In the afternoon a troop of strolling tumblers, juggling and snake charmers, came to exhibit their tricks in front of the tent. They were inferior to some I have seen at the Presidency; but several of their feats were new to me, and sufficiently curious.

A man with his legs firmly bound together, and a long, straight Mahratta sword lashed to the back of his neck, so as to stand upright, threw a summer set backwards and alighted on his feet, without allowing the point of the sword to touch the ground.

To do this on a sandy soil without a spring-board required some muscle; he then, with a sword and shield in his hands, jumped head foremost through a loop of a rope not more than eighteen inches wide, which was held by two men in a square form, as high as a pack-horse; a scape-goat, a factotum. He does every body's business, and by virtue of his office, is expected to know every thing and do every thing. He is abused, laughed at, and sometimes thrashed. He lives by his wits—and very poorly at that. Nobly cares for him—and generally, he cares for nobody. He fights his fellow and his fellow fights him. He is far removed from the "great routes," and publishes stale news. Nobody ever lays *new books on his table* and the Arts never send him their first offerings, to obtain a puff. His occupations are manifold—his avocations innumerable, but he hardly ever can make both ends meet. Often he is a lawyer without practice—sometimes a doctor tired of slaughter. He writes paragraphs, reads "exchange" papers; dues for subscriptions; makes up the mills; sweeps the offices and "totes" water. He uses the pomposus pronoun plural in his editorials, in spite of which, in most cases, he is a very singular creature. In short, with starvation in front and some angry men's boot in the rear, as is most frequently the case with him, he has a wretched time of it, and is, ex rei necessitate a miserable fellow.

COUNTRY EDITORS.—A Country Editor is in general a wretched devil—a pitiable species of biped. He is a pack-horse; a scape-goat, a factotum. He does every body's business, and by virtue of his office, is expected to know every thing and do every thing. He is abused, laughed at, and sometimes thrashed. He lives by his wits—and very poorly at that. Nobly cares for him—and generally, he cares for nobody. He fights his fellow and his fellow fights him. He is far removed from the "great routes," and publishes stale news. Nobody ever lays *new books on his table* and the Arts never send him their first offerings, to obtain a puff. His occupations are manifold—his avocations innumerable, but he hardly ever can make both ends meet. Often he is a lawyer without practice—sometimes a doctor tired of slaughter. He writes paragraphs, reads "exchange" papers; dues for subscriptions; makes up the mills; sweeps the offices and "totes" water. He uses the pomposus pronoun plural in his editorials, in spite of which, in most cases, he is a very singular creature. In short, with starvation in front and some angry men's boot in the rear, as is most frequently the case with him, he has a wretched time of it, and is, ex rei necessitate a miserable fellow.

From the Bay State Democrat.
Sewn.—Let the following paragraphs from the New Lison (Ohio) Patriot show what are the happy prospects of the fertile West, and how well Mr. Benton understood the resources of that country, and the natural operation of the laws of trade:

"One of our river traders we learn, having lately returned from below, came to town the other day with half a hat full of the yellowest kind of Bentonian humbugs.

"Last week, in passing through some of our Southern townships, we incidentally heard of several of our worthy farmers having returned from the river with pockets full of the same delightful critter. Upon reaching Wellsville, we were told that one of its mercantile firms had lately returned from new Orleans, towing up the river a few boxes well lined with humbugs!

"This looks as if the 'ague' was really meditating a sally upon us! If the farmers will only pay out the specie which they receive, instead of laying it up, we may long to see it becoming more generally in circulation. But whilst it remains in doubt whether the policy of the country is to be a specie one, or the revamping of a vile paper system, we don't wonder at any body holding fast to the hard whilst they have got it."

HORRIBLE.—A child whipped to death.

Just after the great snow storm on the 17th of last month, the neighbors of a Mrs. Harvey Moore, in Hartford, Connecticut, whose husband was absent, were called in to help lay out a little girl, who had suddenly died, and who had been some years before adopted into the family of Mr. Moore. It was at the time wondered what could have produced her death, as she had been seen in perfect health a day or two before, and several persons also noticed that the body contained marks of violence. Owing to the severity of the weather, however, the affair was not generally bruited about until three weeks since, when Mrs. Moore was arrested, and, on the 20 instant, bound over to answer for the death of the child, whose body was disinterred and examined.

It seems that Moore is absent from home a great deal, and goes about the country begging, and pretending to be blind. The rumor is, that the child was asked by some one whether she slept with Mrs. M.; she replied, "yes, except when farmer F. is there, and then he does." This coming to the knowledge of Mrs. Moore, it is supposed she whipped the poor girl to death. The woman says she whipped her because she was obstinate, and would not pronounce the

words in the Bible. This is a horrible case, truly?

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—When Lawrence was lying stretched on the deck of the Chesapeake, mortally wounded, and the immortal spirit about quitting its frail tenement, his last dying injunction was—"Don't give up the ship."

When Bainbridge was struggling in death on the bed of sickness, his memory reverted to the stirring scenes in which he had many years before borne an active part. He imagined himself in command of a gallant vessel, surrounded by officers, on the eve of an engagement—summoning all his energies for a final effort, he exclaimed, "Call all hands to board the enemy."

When Porter, in a foreign land, was sinking into the grave—his body worn out with the exposures and hardships to which he had been subjected for a period of many years, in the service of his country—in his last moments he directed that his body should be buried at the foot of the flagstaff, that even after death the glorious stars and stripes of America might wave over him!

Boston Journal.

EARLY MARRIAGE.—Mr. Cooley in noticing the customs of the Egyptians, says:—It is singular how very young the Egyptian peasants marry. Nine or ten years for girls, and twelve or fifteen years for boys. Both sexes have so little objection to the conjugal state, that they get married as fast and as soon as possible.

TO PREVENT HYDROPHOBIA.—As mad dogs are about, we publish the following preventive for this horrible disease, recommended by Dr. Yale of St. Louis. It is also suggested, that when any one has been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, not kill it, but to confine it. The suspicions of his madness may be, and most frequently is, groundless in which case the mind of the injured one is vastly relieved, and he is not injured even if the dog perish with undoubted rabies:

"In conclusion, believing in the perfect and complete prevention by a local, careful and immediate attention to the bitten part, against that horrid disease, hydrophobia, I would advise all whenever, even so slightly bitten (even the scurf skin broken), by the tooth of a suspected rabid animal, that they freely wash the part with cold or warm weak lye, fine water or strong soap and water; after which, if it be a punctured wound, slightly with a point of a lancet or sharp knife, scarify all the sides and to the bottom, and apply over and into all the wounds, caustic, fresh lime, fine Spanish flies, or fine salt. Over the wounds apply a warm poultice, repeat every 6 hours until a free suppuration is produced. After this I deem it only necessary to twice daily wash the wounds (but thoroughly) with either of the above. Over all apply any common plaster. The above ought to be continued for some time—say two weeks.

I will not say that it might not be advisable to cut off a finger if bitten, or cut out the part in some cases. As to internal remedies I have no reliance on any that I know of or have read of."

COUNTRY EDITORS.—A Country Editor is in general a wretched devil—a pitiable species of biped. He is a pack-horse; a scape-goat, a factotum. He does every body's business, and by virtue of his office, is expected to know every thing and do every thing. He is abused, laughed at, and sometimes thrashed. He lives by his wits—and very poorly at that. Nobly cares for him—and generally, he cares for nobody. He fights his fellow and his fellow fights him. He is far removed from the "great routes," and publishes stale news. Nobody ever lays *new books on his table* and the Arts never send him their first offerings, to obtain a puff. His occupations are manifold—his avocations innumerable, but he hardly ever can make both ends meet. Often he is a lawyer without practice—sometimes a doctor tired of slaughter. He writes paragraphs, reads "exchange" papers; dues for subscriptions; makes up the mills; sweeps the offices and "totes" water. He uses the pomposus pronoun plural in his editorials, in spite of which, in most cases, he is a very singular creature. In short, with starvation in front and some angry men's boot in the rear, as is most frequently the case with him, he has a wretched time of it, and is, ex rei necessitate a miserable fellow.

STATE OF ALABAMA.—*CHEROKEE COUNTY.*

TAKEN UP by Thomas R. Williams, a sorrel horse, supposed to be eight years old, fifteen hands high, white mane in part, black in his forehand, no other marks or brands; appraised to \$40.

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.—5.

STATE OF ALABAMA.—*CHEROKEE COUNTY.*

TAKEN UP by John R. Davis, two horses, one a chestnut, sorrel mare about six years old, some white spots on her back, blaze face, shed before, 14 1/2 hands high, appraised to thirty dollars; the other a black colt, about 5 years old, white on the nose, black man and tail, about 13 hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars before W. McElrath, Esq.

JOHN S. WILSON CTK.
Copy—test.
May 13, 1843.—5.

STATE OF ALABAMA.—*CHEROKEE COUNTY.*

TAKEN UP by John R. Davis, two horses, one a chestnut, sorrel mare about six years old, some white spots on her back, blaze face, shed before, 14 1/2 hands high, appraised to thirty dollars; the other a black colt, about 5 years old, white on the nose, black man and tail, about 13 hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars before W. McElrath, Esq.

JOHN S. WILSON CTK.
Copy—test.
May 13, 1843.—5.

STATE OF ALABAMA.—*CHEROKEE COUNTY.*

TAKEN UP by Moses Dean, the Administrator of the Estate of Hiram Coleman deceased, this day came into Court and reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to appear at an Orphans' court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the third Monday in June next, and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made.

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.
May 10, 1843.—5.

STATE OF ALABAMA.—*CHEROKEE COUNTY.*

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File

Jacksonville Daily Republican

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1843.

Whole No. 336.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all encumbrances are paid, unless the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines, or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for Blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

(Continued.)

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The tenacity with which our opponents adhere to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in the present condition of the treasury, is a political anomaly, which it is not a little difficult to explain, or to reconcile, with a fair understanding of, or a proper regard for the true interests of the country. If any apology for it can be made, it is to be traced to that unwillingness to abandon, in the face of their opponents, a position which has been assumed with confidence and support with earnestness—an indisposition from which but few political associates are altogether exempt. Whatever may have been expected from this measure by its authors—however plausibly deceptive its theory may have been, at a period when the country was threatened with the evils incident to an overflowing treasury, subsequent expense and regard to the working of our political and national economy, long since to have satisfied every reflecting mind well of its utter unfitness as a means of relief to the States; as of its restrictive tendency to the stability and welfare of the Union. As the matter now stands, and has for years stood, it presents in the former aspect the simple question whether the people of the States can possibly be benefited by receiving into the State treasury, a certain sum of money annually, to be immediately recollected from them—less in the shape of taxes upon what they eat, drink and wear, with the addition of the expens of collection. Every attempt to give the measure any other tenable aspect has proved utterly unavailing. It is certainly paying but poor compliment to the people, to suppose for a moment that they could be brought by any pretext, however plausible, to stultify themselves so far as to adopt a proposition so preposterous. Can any intelligent mind hesitate in giving to it a prompt negative? And can any patriotic one fail to regret that the character of our people, for intelligence and sagacity, in the estimation of mankind, should be exposed to hazard by the grave and continued agitation of such a question before them?

It can, after this, and after what I have heretofore said upon the subject, be scarcely necessary to repeat that I am opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The best evidence I can give you of my present opinion, in regard to the proper disposition of the public-lands, is to refer you to those which were avowed and acted upon by me while in office, and which were very fully stated in my first annual message to Congress, in Dec. 1837.

THE TARIFF.

My views in relation to the protective system were also called for by the Shoecoe Springs meeting in 1832; and freely given. A conviction that the establishment of commercial regulations with a view to the encouragement of domestic interests, was in the constitutional power of Congress, was on that occasion distinctly avowed. But holding this opinion, I at the same time denied the propriety of exercising this power in a manner calculated to oppress any portion of my fellow-citizens, or to advance interests of one section of the Union at the expense of another. I, on the contrary, affirmed it to be the duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations in the manner best calculated to distribute as equally as possible its burthens and blessings among the several States and the people thereof. In addition to the declaration of these general views, I suggested more specific rules for the action of the government in this particular, by the observance of which I believed those views could be most likely to be carried into effect.

More than ten years have elapsed since that communication was made; and during that entire period, the people of the United States have paid large amounts of duties, av-

owedly imposed for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures, with gradual reductions according to the provisions of the compromise act of 1833. The unbiased sentiment of the country, in respect to what is under such circumstances, the proper rule for legislative action upon this subject, has, I think, by the course of events and the progress of opinion, been brought to the conclusion, briefly expressed in one of the resolutions of your convention, viz.—"A discriminating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry."

But as experience has shown that the terms employed by your convention are not always used in the same sense, it is due as well to subject and the occasion as to myself, that I should give you, without reserve, my own understanding of them.

Adequate revenue, for the support of all governments, must be derived from some source. It has no where been found an easy task to preserve equality in raising it, and at the same time to overcome the general repugnance to the payment of taxes in any shape—a repugnance arising more from an apprehension that their avail will not be wisely applied, than from an unwillingness on the part of the people to sustain their government by the necessary contributions. All must agree that taxes should be imposed with a fair and full reference to the advantages derived, from the existence of good government, by those who pay them. Those advantages may, in general terms, be justly described as resulting from ample security in the enjoyment of our personal rights and rights of property, with adequate safeguards against internal combination and foreign aggression. In respect to the communities of the person, and civil and religious freedom, the interest as well as the immediate advantages of all, are equal. Nor so with the other privileges secured to us by our free government. The unavoidable disparity in the pecuniary condition of their opponents, makes the degree of that unwillingness to abandon, in the face of their opponents, a position which has been assumed with confidence and support with earnestness—an indisposition from which but few political associates are altogether exempt.

Whatever may have been expected from this measure by its authors—however plausibly deceptive its theory may have been, at a period when the country was threatened with the evils incident to an overflowing treasury, subsequent expense and regard to the working of our political and national economy, long since to have satisfied every reflecting mind well of its utter unfitness as a means of relief to the States; as of its restrictive tendency to the stability and welfare of the Union. As the matter now stands, and has for years stood, it presents in the former aspect the simple question whether the people of the States can possibly be benefited by receiving into the State treasury, a certain sum of money annually, to be immediately recollected from them—less in the shape of taxes upon what they eat, drink and wear, with the addition of the expens of collection. Every attempt to give the measure any other tenable aspect has proved utterly unavailing. It is certainly paying but poor compliment to the people, to suppose for a moment that they could be brought by any pretext, however plausible, to stultify themselves so far as to adopt a proposition so preposterous. Can any intelligent mind hesitate in giving to it a prompt negative? And can any patriotic one fail to regret that the character of our people, for intelligence and sagacity, in the estimation of mankind, should be exposed to hazard by the grave and continued agitation of such a question before them?

It can, after this, and after what I have heretofore said upon the subject, be scarcely necessary to repeat that I am opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The best evidence I can give you of my present opinion, in regard to the proper disposition of the public-lands, is to refer you to those which were avowed and acted upon by me while in office, and which were very fully stated in my first annual message to Congress, in Dec. 1837.

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More than ten years have elapsed since that communication was made; and during that entire period, the people of the United States have paid large amounts of duties, av-

sisted in, is, to my mind, too clear to require further elucidation.

If these views are correct; and in all essential particulars I cannot doubt their being so, it is apparent that the manufacturing interest derives an advantage from the collection of the revenues of the Federal Government through the custom houses, instead of their being obtained by the mode of taxation adopted by the States, incomparably greater than any other of the important interests of the country—indeed, than all of them, put together. That this advantage consists in a preference in the American market over their foreign competitors, of not less than 30 per cent. when the revenue standard is reduced to an average of 20 per cent. and liable to be increased as before stated. That it is enjoyed by virtue of a tariff, the collection of the duties imposed by which whilst it subjects all to taxation inevitably and almost, inevitably bears with unequal severity upon a very large, and unhappily in general, a necessary portion of the people—a protection, the indirect advantages of which to other interests, even under a tariff for protection, are as much the subject of doubt & suspicion as they ever were, but for which there is no evidence in other pursuits have for a long series of years paid in advance, and received their equivalent in promises, of the performance of which they are not and do not seem likely to be soon satisfied. This advantage to the manufacturer is not, it is true, the object, but only incidental to, a tariff for revenue. Still it is not, on that account, the less beneficial to him.

The position assumed by your convention, and in which I fully concur, is that the incidental protection thus derived, is the legitimate favor which can at this day be conferred upon the manufacturer without great injustice to other interests. The expediency of the adoption by Congress, at any time, of temporary measures of regulation, when likely to be effective in counteracting foreign legislation injurious to American interests, is a question involving many other considerations.

We have it from quarters entitled to respect, that the most considerable of the domestic manufacturers are satisfied with this measure of protection—that tired of having their peculiar interests embarked in political contests, resulting at one time in an excess of duties which tempts to an undue and ruinous increase of capital in their business, and at others, under the deep and excited feelings which perpetual controversies engenders, in sudden and great reductions equally injurious—that, conscious of the extent to which, for more than a quarter of a century, they have engrossed the time and attention of the national legislature, and of the people, and of the millions which have during that time been collected from the latter, avowedly to facilitate and give special advantages to the particular pursuit of the exclusion of, but at the immediate cost of others—and sensible, as the most observers who, by their pursuits in life, have enjoyed greater advantages for acquiring this kind of information. I give you, in answer to your inquiries, the best views that I am able to take of the subject. If I fall into any errors, they will certainly be unintentional, and as certainly be corrected by those who are better informed. And first, as relates to the agricultural, that greatest of all interests, it is certainly true, that, in the formation of our tariff, duties varying in amount are also imposed on the same articles which constitute the staple production of this country, when imported from this country when imported from abroad; but it is not equally true that the effect of that imposition, in respect to the protection thereby afforded to the domestic productions of them, is, for the most part, nominal! When we look at the comparatively small amount of duties received at the treasury upon the importation of the important articles, beef, pork, flour, various kinds of grain, cotton, rice, tobacco, wool &c., &c., contrasted with that collected upon the importation of manufactured articles, we cannot but be sensible that this is so. The farmer and planter, it is true, enjoy, and to a great degree, without competition with foreign producers, our own market for the sales of most of the fruits of their labor; but it is a security derived chiefly, if not altogether, from natural causes, for which no body pays, and which derives but little aid from legislation. It is, on the contrary, to the nature of our climate, the enterprise and industry of our citizens, the character of our soil, and extent of our territory, with other facilities for the easier and cheaper growth of agricultural products here, that the agricultural is chiefly indebted for his protection against foreign competition.

To foster the interests of commerce and navigation, has been the object of the Federal Government; and which has certainly been done to accomplish it, through the instrumentality of salutary laws and treaty stipulations. Respect has also been very generally had to these interests, and more particularly that of navigation, even in our revenue bills, by low duties, or exemption from duties, upon articles necessary for the use of the navy; but it will not, I believe, be contended, in any quarter, that the prosperity of either of these great interests is essentially advanced by a protective or revenue tariff.

That the great body of the mechanics and laborers in every branch of business, whose welfare should be an object of unceasing solicitude on the part of every public man, have been the greatest sufferers by our high protective tariffs, and which is thus unduly received, has a tendency to relax the exertions, and dissipate the prudence of its recipients; and if the spirit of monopoly is not in this way defeated, it is sure to be brought down in the

end by the controlling power of an excited and enlightened public sentiment. I do, therefore, sincerely hope that the disposition which is attributed to a portion at least of the manufacturing interest, does, in fact exist and that it will soon become general.

But whether it be so or not, the principle advanced by your convention is without doubt the true one for our future government.

When the convention speak of a discriminating tariff for revenue, I understand them as referring to discriminations below the maximum rate of duties upon imported articles, not designed to increase the protection already afforded to domestic manufacturers, but to carry out views of policy different in their character, and which may properly be embraced in such a measure.

Of the constitutional power to make discriminations, I have no doubt. Equally clear is it that the practice of making them has existed from the commencement of the Government, and constitutes a feature in every principle tariff bill which is to be found upon our statute book. They are indeed indispensable to the successful operation of every revenue bill, whether, the design be to guard against smuggling on the one hand, where the nature of the article is such as to afford facilities for that practice, or on the other prevent loss to the treasury by the imposition of duties higher than the value of the article will bear, and thus prohibiting its introduction into the country.

If not at any time deemed necessary, or conducive to the safety of the country, to encourage the manufacture at home of the article necessary to its defense, it would be more proper than to do so by a discrimination in favor of their domestic manufacture inasmuch as the object in view is to promote the safety of all at the expense of all.

Discriminations have constantly been made in favor of articles imported for the use of philosophical or literary societies, for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of seminaries of learning, specimens in natural history, animals imported to breed, &c., &c., &c.—all founded on the same principle in respect to the universality of the benefits designed to be secured at the common expense. But above all, is the power to make them of inestimable importance, as the only means of relieving the poorer classes from the unequal operation of this mode of collecting the public revenues, and of partially relieving Mr. Jefferson's beautiful idea of a wise and frugal Government—one which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.¹³

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and if the spirit of monopoly is not in this way defeated, it is sure to be brought down in the

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

By the extract which we publish below, we find that fresh disturbances have taken place in this island, of a much more serious nature than the one which occurred a short time since near Cardinas. There can be but little doubt that "British Philanthropy" is at work, to create such a state of things in Cuba as will give them a plausible excuse for interference in the domestic affairs of that beautiful Island. Great Britain has long had her eye on Cuba as the key of the Gulf of Mexico and, of course, a necessary requisition to her commercial preponderance. It will be necessary for our Government to keep a close eye to her proceedings in that quarter.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.

By the steamship Alabama, Capt. Winslow, arrived yesterday morning in 66 hours from Havana, one of the editors of this paper came passenger, through which medium we are enabled to lay the following important news before our readers.

On the day previous to the sailing of the Alabama, (Monday last) an express arrived at Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the South side of the Island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas, some five or six weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their overseers and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed.

So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents, that the Admiral of the Port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately despatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brigs of war, and another steamer to follow with troops without delay. These vessels were all to sail by Wednesday, Gen. Ulloa going in command of the expedition. By the accounts from Havana, which we shall lay before you more fully the details of this melée.

—DISTRICT OF TALLASSE.

HASSEE.

The following letter, giving us the melancholy news of the almost total destruction of Tallahassee, we find in this week's New Orleans Tribune. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, May 25, 1843.

Sir—A conflagration commenced in this place, about 4 o'clock this evening, and at this present time, (9 o'clock) the greater part of the town is in ruins.

Every business house in the place has been destroyed, and with them the post office. I succeeded in saving the contents of the office, but every thing is in such a state of confusion, that it is impossible to assort the mail, which should leave on to-morrow morning. The fire is now apparently arrested, or rather has exhausted itself, by destroying every thing it could reach, and no danger of its spreading further is apprehended.

If suitable accommodations can be obtained, I hope to be able to despatch a mail in the morning.

MILES NASH, P. M.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, June 21, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SCALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

A Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment—and strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country! —JOHN C. CALHOUN.

To the People of Benton County.

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee for that purpose, do hereby invite the people of Benton County, and particularly the ladies, to partake of a free public dinner to be given by the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity on the fourth day of July next, at Jacksonville; all candidates for Congress in the 7th Congressional District are invited to attend.

JOHN RAMEY, son,
JAMES BLACK,
LAWRENCE BROOK,
ROBERT ALEXANDER,
A. C. ROBINSON,
ALFRED MOORE,
FIELDING SNOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
W. H. ESTILL,
E. T. SMITH.

June 20th 1843.

The duty devolves upon the people of this state at the next election, not only to elect the usual officers, but to vote for or against two amendments to the State Constitution, proposed by the last legislature; and which, if agreed to by a majority of the people this summer, and ratified by two thirds of each house of the next general assembly, will become a part of our constitution. The first amendment is, to "strike out the word fifty in the tenth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, one hundred." The part of that section intended to be amended reads as follows: "Their jurisdiction" (the jurisdiction of Justice of peace) "in civil cases shall be limited to cases in which the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars." The present amendment will increase their jurisdiction to one hundred dollars. The second amendment relates to the 12th section of the 3d article, which is in the following words: "Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Courts, and Judges of the Inferior Courts, shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly." So as to read: "Chancellors, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Circuit Courts shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and Judges of the Inferior Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of each County." The above are the proposed amendments of the constitution, and we call upon the people to weigh well the votes they may cast upon these amendments—and to remember that they by that fix fundamental principles of government for successive generations. We warn them against hasty and prematurely formed decision, either for or against the proposed amendments.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were presented with a lengthy and urgent petition for Col. J. M. Crook to become a candidate for Representative. Owing to its length and the number of names attached, we are compelled to omit its publication, and substitute for the present, this notice, for the information it contains.

JUNIOR E. T. SMITH.
Sir.—As there exists some misunderstanding in regard to the real original cost, different payments, and remaining balance due by the County of Benton, for the erection of the Court House of said County, we have thought proper to propound the following questions to you, believing you to be the proper person to set this matter in its true light before the people:

1st. What did the Court House contract by the contractors amount to?

2d. What amounts were allowed for extra services to said contractors?

3d. What amount, either in cash or notes, including interest on said notes were presented by the Vendors of the Town lots of Jacksonville to said county?

4th. What payments have been made to said contractors (giving dates) from time to time?

5th. How much do the people of this County owe now for the Court House, after deducting all payments made thereon, and when is it likely to be paid?—The above questions are respectfully submitted, with the sincere desire of obtaining correct information on these subjects.

MANY CITIZENS

of Alexandria Beat.

Mr. Editor:—You will please publish the following extract from Judge Turnley's

proper, and at such time as you choose. Should you see fit to attend to your respective occupations, and form, or express no preference between the candidates, until the first Monday of August next at the ballot box, I have neither the right nor disposition to complain; on the contrary, should you see proper to convene in primary assemblies, in your respective neighborhoods, bars or precincts, appoint delegates to meet at your respective Court Houses, with instructions, and those delegates to appoint others to attend a district convention, with instructions, in this, or any other way give a FAIR EXPRESSION of your PREFERENCE, if for me, I should be proud of the distinction; if against me, I should PROVE REVERENT to my own best interest, and to the interests of the principles I profess to support, were I not abashed by the fairly expressed wishes of the party with whom I profess to act, and did I not act in accordance thereto?"

Previous to the sitting of the Randolph Convention, Judge Turnley thus discoursed as to his intention to submit to that Convention—Why is it that his name is still at the head of your columns as a candidate for Congress. A fair expression of the preferences of the Democratic party has been obtained, and that preference was not for Judge Turnley. Will he prove REVERENT to HIS OWN BEST INTERESTS AND TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PRINCIPLES HE PROFFERS TO SUPPORT BY REFUSING TO BE ADMITTED BY THE FAIRLY EXPRESSED WISHES OF THE PARTY, WITH WHOM HE PROFFERS TO ACT, AND TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH? We hope not—and we venture to express the opinion that it is through some mistake, that his name has not been withdrawn from your columns.

X. Y. Z.

MR. GRANT:—It will be remembered, that at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, a Memorial and joint Resolutions were adopted, asking of Congress the passage of a law authorizing the Register and Receiver of Land Office, to take from the settlers on the public lands, entitled to a right of pre-emption, in payment of their bills of the banks of this State and branches, to an amount equal to the remaining instalment of the 2 per cent. fund due to Alabama—which was passed by Congress, and by means of which, many of our industrious Citizens were able to secure a home, who would, owing to the scarcity of species and high rates of exchange, otherwise have lost it; and altho' the Journals of the house of Representatives show that Mr. Cooper, of Cherokee, was the author and mover of the measure, yet the tongue of detraction, is busy to rob him of that credit which is justly his due, and assign the honor to others not entitled. That justice may be done, and a faithful public servant may have his due need of praise—I hope you will give a place in your paper to the following extracts, taken from two papers, the first a whig paper, published at Tuscaloosa, and edited by a gentleman who I am informed was one of the Reporters in the house of Representatives during the last session, and was an eye witness to all that occurred. The other a democratic paper, published at Summerville, Ala., and edited by Judge Rice, who was himself a member of the last Legislature from Morgan County.

In the Monitor of the 8th of March last, the Editor in speaking of Mr. Cooper, says he is of sanguine temperament, and much native talents, and pursues his course with a strong hand, and never relinquishes his object until he gains it, or is conquered by force which it would be unwise to resist. In his political skirmishes in the house, he is game to the core; and who can emanate him on subjects that relate to the humble classes, works hard for victory, or is smothered in the impetuous appeals of the member from Cherokee, to the sympathies of the house in behalf of those for whose benefit he seeks provisions at their hands. There is no counterfeit goodness in Mr. Cooper; he has himself known adversity, and he welds a man's arm for those among whom his lot is cast. Towards them he feels as a neighbor; and such was the painful anxiety and disappointment he suffered, when his Resolutions precurring the two per cent. fund to be converted into Alabama money the Land Office in this State, to enable settlers on the public lands to enter their homes in that currency, had been defeated by an unpopular substitute—that he obtained a reconsideration of the vote, got rid of the substitute, and by a warm and pathetic description of distresses that would follow the poor settlers if they lost their homes, had his resolutions adopted, and they are now the law of the land. This was not the only instance in which he labored for the poor. He was uniformly on their side acting in common profession among members that we should not have noticed Mr. Cooper's efforts for them, did we not have the most perfect confidence in his sincerity?—Equally as complimentarily is the following Editorial notice taken of Mr. Cooper by Judge Rice, in the Democratic Star of 12th of May last.

A VOICE OF CHEROKEE.

THOS. B. COOPER, ESQ.; Between this gentleman and ourselves there is no political affinity—he belonging to the Whig party in all its length and breadth, and we his antagonists—being Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, King, Benton, Buchanan, Cass, Calhoun, Wright, old Tecumseh, all or any of them before the great pro-phet H. Clay.—But sheer justice demands our hands a passing notice of some of the acts and doings of the member from Cherokee—and particularly in reference to the conspicuous part he took in the last Legislature to procure the passage of Joint Resolutions, to enable the settlers on public lands to secure their homes.

At an early day in last session, he entered upon this interesting question, with a zeal as commendable and praiseworthy, as the object was desirable and necessary, for, not only his immediate constituents,

enterprising and industrious yeomanry of the new country in the Cherokee purchase. We hesitate not to say that by reason of the untiring efforts of Hon. Thos. B. Cooper, mainly if not entirely, had the success of this measure. In this declaration, we would by no means overlook the laudable zeal of Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Winton, Mr. Lankford, and other gentlemen from the adjacent counties. Yet we think the need of praise is due to this gentleman more than all. We voted for this measure ourselves, although our constituents were not interested in it. The justice and reasonableness of the measure addressed itself to our judgment, and the ardent solicitude of this gentleman, (T. B. Cooper) who professed in such patriotic and glowing colors the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, the dangers of his "Cracked headed boys" being driven out of house and home enlivened our feelings to such a degree that we almost thought ourselves translated to the Cherokee country, feeling a deep devotion for the success of the measure. The tongue of detraction and slander has been busy, as we are told to file from Mr. Cooper, in his bold and indefatigable exertions to effectuate this benevolent and never to be too much applauded project. It is true, that upon the first introduction of this measure into the House of Representatives, it met with formidable opposition, from many quarters, enough to have deterred most men from urging it further. But this gentleman was not to be driven from his noble purpose. He reminded us of what Hubbard said of the bear, i. e. Fighting, fell, and falling fought; and when he was down, seemed to be down still beat about. With such zeal and perseverance, the people's rights will not suffer. We can but congratulate the Democracy of Cherokee county, that, when, in their liberality, they elected a Whig to represent them, that trust has not been betrayed, we speak more expressly as to the case under consideration. They know best whether he ought to be re-elected. With his promptitude and devotion to the duties of the house, we should have no hesitancy in supporting him, particularly if he were one of us—a Democrat.

To the Editor of the Republican:

Through your paper, I desire to call the particular attention of the editor of the Flag of the Union, to the following extract from the Franklin (Penn.) Gazette, as evidence of what the friends of Mr. Collier mean by a convention fairly constituted.

"We prefer the spring of 1841, to the present year, as the time for the holding of the Convention. Through your paper, I desire to call the particular attention of the editor of the Flag of the Union, to the following extract from the Franklin (Penn.) Gazette, as evidence of what the friends of Mr. Collier mean by a convention fairly constituted.

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VICKSBURG, June 8. A GREAT MAN FALLEN! THE PEOPLES' CHAMPION DEAD!! DR. JAMES HAGAN IS NO MORE!!! It becomes our painful duty to announce the cold-blooded Assassination of the Proprietor of this Journal yesterday afternoon at 9 o'clock P. M., at the hands of D. W. Adams son of Judge Geo. Adams of Jack Co., Dr. Hagan, as was his wont, was returning from his boarding house to this office after dinner, when the individual named above, walked up behind him, and struck Dr. Hagan over the head with a cane; a scuffle ensued, which brought both parties to the ground, Dr. Hagan being on top. While in this position Adams pulled out a short barrelled pistol, bringing the muzzle round to the back of the neck of the deceased. The ball struck the spine and passed up into the posterior part of the head causing instant death.

Dr. Hagan was unarmed and no one near him to render any assistance. The corpse was carried to the residence of James B. Hayes, where an inquest was held on the body.

Adams, after an examination before the magistrate, was admitted to bail in the sum of six thousand dollars and securities for the same amount. Overwhelmed with grief and consternation at this most diabolical deed, we can only present the above facts in relation to this melancholy event. A more particular account will be furnished in a few days, the funeral of Dr. Hagan will take place this day at 4 o'clock, P. M. from the residence of Mr. James B. Hayes on Jackson street. A funeral address will also be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Woods at the Grave.—*Sentinel.*

MR. GRANT:

With pleasure I commit to you for publication, a very brief detail of the examination commenced on Thursday the 15th inst. at the Village of Alexandria, under the superintendence and professorship of Mr. Tenney and Miss Ligon—(waving an elaborate classification). At the hour of 10 o'clock, we were comfortably seated in the Methodist Church, where an exhibition was to be made of the progress of each student in the various branches of science. The chapel was adorned with all the native beauties that enrich Flora's Vocabulary, and decorated the oeuvre of flowers—blended with these, were numberless bowries, sweetly cheering, brightly beaming and only regaling to the sense; making heaven of earth, while exacting man to a paradise state for the time being. The pleasing drama opened with the glad, the animating sounds of song and mirth, which were seasonably interspersed through the day—constantly presenting a delightful scene to the eye, and curtailed to the contemplative mind—causing the languishing hopes of many youths to rise high in the scale of expectation, as the fairer portion of the assemblage, with manifestations of pleasure and demonstrations of approval, dispelled their gloomy apprehensions, while the decaying eyes of kind and venerable parents, gathered youthful vigor and beamed upon their respective and distinct charges with consoling lustre, and evident satisfaction, at the high proficiency, &c., evinced in their general studies—exhibiting marks of genius and germs of intellect, truly flattering to the student and worthy to be cultivated and fostered by discreet and efficient Tutors. The classes from the major to the minor, embracing the usual catalogue of science and mathematics, acquired themselves with distinction, and severally shewed their thorough understanding in each separate branch or division, and the audience was particularly interested with the manner and system of instruction and disciplining the minds of the pupils, altho' the modus operandi, forms a complete innovation upon the ancient, grotesque, and ordinary method of teaching an Leaching schools; yet it is in my conception, incomparably superior; for the mind must be interested, when confined to the frequently monotonous pursuit of knowledge, or the memory will never retain. Experience has fully demonstrated this fact—consequently practical means, and such as afford hourly optical and mental illustrations, in conjunction with an easy application of every thing that the mind has been pores over throughout the tedious, tiring and set hours of mental labour should be resorted to and adopted. This system is certainly furnishing the student with palatable nutriment, by alleviating the dull infusus ever oppressing the reflecting faculties, and reviving each division and subdivision of science into primitive principles, the only course by which the mind can be properly trained and enabled to grasp, comprehend, simplify, and analyze any subject that may interest it. The Oral class, consisting of a number of small children, clearly demonstrated this truth, in the proficiency and scholarship displayed by them, during a lengthy and critical examination—presenting to the parent an intellectual feast—to the curious spectator a prodigy. I could scarce suppress, Oh parent! Do not blast the springing hopes!

That the kind hand has planted in their souls.

All things went off handsomely, forming a proud and interesting day for the members of that community, and certainly awaked in the bosom of each father the general sentiment, the firm resolve to make a full sacrifice of pecuniary interest for the benefit of his children, the good of society, and the promotion of literature; and while assuring the worthy Teachers that the most sanguine expectations of the large, intelligent, and attentive audience, were more than realised—their qualifications and merits were discovered and highly appreciated, and drew from all, expression of universal satisfaction. And I fondly hope, the good and benevolent citizens of the neighborhood and village will not longer remain inactive to their interest, but go forward with boldness and zeal, all co-operating and contributing, for the purpose of erecting an Academy. The necessity is great, the result will be far greater and the means for speedy consummation of this work, airily abundant.

FAIR PLAY.

I have been induced to make these remarks because the editor of the Flag appears not to comprehend what is meant by a convention fairly constituted, and believe I sincerely believe that no convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President would be a fair one unless organized on the principles set forth in the above extract. But, it may be, that the editor of the Flag would prefer that the claims of his favorite should be submitted to a convention such as I have described, and drawn from all, expression of universal satisfaction. And I fondly hope, the good and benevolent citizens of the neighborhood and village will not longer remain inactive to their interest, but go forward with boldness and zeal, all co-operating and contributing, for the purpose of erecting an Academy. The necessity is great, the result will be far greater and the means for speedy consummation of this work, airily abundant.

DO NOT BLAST THE SPRINGING HOPE.

That the kind hand has planted in their souls.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd., having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed.

M. M. HOUSTON, C.P.K., June 21, 1843.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd., having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed.

COPY TEST,

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C.P.K., County Court.

May 31, 1843.—\$1—\$6.

WM. B. MARTIN, AND

LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

11.

TEST,

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C.P.K., County Court.

May 31, 1843.—\$1—\$7.

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JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C.P.K., County Court.

May 31, 1843.—\$1—\$7.

TEST,

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C.P.K., County Court.

Law Notice.
JOSEPH BENTON AND JAMES W. GUINN having formed a copartnership in the practice of the Law under the firm name of Benton & Guinn, will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery courts in the adjoining counties, also the Supreme court of the State. All business confined to them, will meet with prompt attention, and the engagement of one of them will secure the services of both. Benton's office, at McDonald, Ala. Guinn's office, three miles N. E. of Sawyer's Ferry, on the Big Tallapoosa River, at Camp's old stand, on the road leading to Jacksonville and Talladega.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, in Vocation, May 8th, 1843.

THIS day came Sterling R. Price, Administrator of the Estate of William Asbell, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, which are audited and reported for allowance. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all person interested therein that a final settlement of said estate will be made at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator, unless objected to.

A true copy from the minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
May 10th, 1843.—6t.—\$7.

Law Notice.
THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of

BOWEN & HAMILTON,
and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.
McDonald, May 8th, 1843.

CHANCERY COURT,
For the 38th District.
At Cedar Bluff, Ala.
MAY RULES, 1843.

Samuel D. J. Moore,
vs.
George M. Crouch and
Durrell Mangrum.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Register from the affidavit of the complainant in this cause, that Durrell Mangrum, one of the defendants is a non-resident of the State.

It is therefore ordered by said Register, on motion of complainant that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks requiring said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said court at his office in Cedar of this order, *int'ly p'leas*, from the making to said Bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Attest:
WM. L. CAIN,
Register, &c.

THE Bill charges in substance, that some time in the month of October A. D. 1839, complainant made his certain promissory note, payable to Durrell Mangrum, for five hundred dollars, due two years after the date thereof, which note was assigned to one Robert Bell, and by the said Bell was represented to be lost; that the said note is now in suit in the circuit court of Cherokee county for the use of one George M. Crouch; the Bill further charges that the said note was given for the interest of one Page Harris as Legatee of one Caleb Woolley, deceased, and which said Mangrum had purchased of said Harris. The agreement was, that this complainant was to pay one David T. White of Cherokee county, eight hundred dollars, and retain two hundred for his own services; the balance over, out of the said Legacy, was to go into the hands of this complainant, and was to satisfy the said note of five hundred dollars. The Bill further charges that the said Mangrum and Bell made false and wilful misrepresentations as to the value of the Estate, and of Page Harris' interest therein; thereby, corruptly and fraudulently obtaining the said note. The Bill further charges absolute fraud, failure of consideration, and prays that the said Bell, Crouch and Mangrum the defendants be perpetually enjoined from all further proceedings at law in relation to the said note, and for General Relief.

May 24, 1843.—4t.—\$15.

A. J. WALKER,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business intrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.

Office S. E. corner of the square.
P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.

May 31, 1843.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb county, Alabama, on the Estate of John Ingles, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me.

ROBERT MURPHY, Adm'r.
Ex officio of John Ingles, dec'd.
May 3, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Livley, dec'd having reported said estate insolvent.

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for al-

lownance.

A true copy from the Minutes:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

June 7, 1843.

Randolph Sheriff's sales.

BY virtue of one Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and Four orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 3, quantity and owner unknown, bounded on the south by Hamon Alley, west by broad street, and east by McGhee street—Levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7th, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in July next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Daniel Hopkins has in and to the following tract or parcel of land, (to wit:) The North East fourth of the South East fourth of Section Twenty-one, Township Twenty, of Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land District levied on as the property of Daniel Hopkins to satisfy said execution and order of sale in favour of S. J. Dukes, Robert Black, Ira Culbreth and J. B. Willingham.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sheriff.

June 1 1843.—4t.—\$5.

Also at the same time & place

The North half of the North East fourth of Section ten, Township seventeen, of Range ten East, in the Coosa land district—Levied on as the property of Howard M. Putman and Simeon Putman, to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, one in favor of John B. Armstrong and one in favor of Daniel Barnwell.

R. CASKEY, Sheriff.

June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place

The South East fourth of the South West fourth of Section fifteen of Township nineteen, of Range nine East, the South West fourth, Section thirteen, Township nineteen, of Range nine East, in the Coosa land District levied on as the property of N. H. Morris, to satisfy three orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of William Price.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sheriff.

June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place

The South East fourth of the South West fourth of Section fifteen of Township nineteen, of Range nine East, the South West fourth, Section thirteen, Township nineteen, of Range nine East, in the Coosa land District—Levied on as the property of N. H. Morris, to satisfy three orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of John D. Bowen, vs. R. R. Singleton D. Hopkins, James Howlin and John S. Taylor.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sheriff.

June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place

The East half of the North East fourth of Section three, Township Seventeen, of Range ten East, in the Coosa land District—Levied on as the property of Giles J. Adams to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of Charles Phillips.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sheriff.

June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place

The East half of the North East fourth of Section three, Township Seventeen, of Range ten East, in the Coosa land District—Levied on as the property of Giles J. Adams to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of John D. Bowen, vs. R. R. Singleton D. Hopkins, James Howlin and John S. Taylor.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sheriff.

June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place

The South west fourth of the South East fourth of Section two, Township seventeen, of Range eleven East, in the Coosa land District—Levied on as the property of C. Green for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot No. not known at present occupied by John Black and formerly owned by H. H. B. Green—Levied on as the property of C. Green for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

Also at the same time & place

The South west fourth of the South East fourth of Section two, Township seventeen, of Range eleven East, in the Coosa land District—Levied on as the property of C. Green for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one half Section of Land, bounded south by the land of Jordan, and east by Little, supposed to belong to Blythe or Criswell—Levied for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

Also at the same time & place

The South west fourth of the South East fourth of Section two, Township seventeen, of Range eleven East, in the Coosa land District—Levied on as the property of C. Green for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb county, Alabama, on the Estate of John Ingles, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me.

ROBERT MURPHY, Adm'r.

Ex officio of John Ingles, dec'd.

May 3, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

Notice

I hereby give that, in compliance with the prayer of the petition of Frances Ray, Administratrix of A. T. Ray, deceased, the first Monday in November next is set apart for final settlement of said estate, at the Court House in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Alabama, when and where all who feel interested may attend.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
Judge Co. Court.

May 24, 1843.

TAX SALES.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the N. W. qr. of Section 7, Township 15, Range seven—sold as the property of Joseph Bradford for taxes due and remaining unpaid.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7th, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 3, quantity and owner unknown, bounded on the south by Hamon Alley, west by broad street, and east by McGhee street—Levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the years 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7th, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots Nos. 71 and 72, quantity and owner unknown, bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Gayle street, and south by Drayton street—Levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in July next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Daniel Hopkins has in and to the following tract or parcel of land, (to wit:) The North East fourth of the South East fourth of Section Twenty-one, Township Twenty, of Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land District—Levied on as the property of Daniel Hopkins to satisfy said execution and order of sale in favour of S. J. Dukes, Robert Black, Ira Culbreth and J. B. Willingham.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

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L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder

MACHINE POETRY.

Give a turn, there, Ebenezer.
Happy is the man who wins and wears
What always lasts and never tears—
Pour some oil on that screw
There! Now for it.
Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
Without a flannel-shirt to wear—
Tut! tut! Eb! that won't do—try it again.
My home is on the rolling deep,
I spend my time in feedin' sheep;
And when the waves on high are runnin',
I takes my pouch and goes a-gunnin'.
Shoots great ducks in deep snake holes,
And drinks gin sling from two quart bowls;
Oh hold up—that fellow lies like a trooper,
Turn again Eb!
The lightnin' roared, the thunder flash'd,
And granny's tea-pot went to smash—
The rain it whistled, and the wind it pored,
And daddy laid down in the corner
About 9 o'clock and snored!
Thunder and Mars! Put up the confounded thing! It won't get right to-night,

HOPE AND MEMORY.

A little babe lay in the cradle, and Hope came and kissed it.—When its nurse gave it a cake, Hope promised another to-morrow; and when its young sister brought a flower, over which it clapped its wing and crowed, Hope told of brighter ones which it would gather for itself.

The babe grew to a child, and another friend came and kissed it. Her name was Memory. She said, "Look behind thee, and tell me what thou seest." The child answered, "I see a little book." And Memory said, "I will teach thee to get honey from the book; that will be sweet to thee when thou art old."

The child became a youth. Once when he went to his bed, Hope and Memory stood by the pillow. Hope sang a melodious song and said, "Follow me, and every morning thou shalt wake with a smile, as sweet as the pretty lay I sing thee."

But Memory said, "Hope, is there any need that we should contend?" He shall be mine as well as thine; and we shall be to him as sisters all his life long."

So he kissed Hope and Memory, as he was beloved of them both. While he slept peacefully, they sat silently by his side, weaving rainbow tissues into dreams. When he awoke, they came with the lark, to bid good morning, and he gave a hand to each.

He became a man. Every day Hope guided him to his labor, and every night he supped with Memory at the table of knowledge.

But at length Age, found him, and turned his temples grey. To his eye the world seems altered. Memory sat by his side, and said, "Easierly and said, 'How does it look? something that I entrusted to thee?'

And she answered, "I fear so: for the lock of my casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary and sleepy, and tire myself, but the gems that thou didst give me when life was new—I can account for all—see how bright they are!"

While they thus sadly conversed, Hope put forth wing that she had worn, folded under her garment, and tried its strength in a heavenward flight.

The old man laid down to die, and when the soul went forth from the body, the angels took it; and Memory walked with it through the open gate of Heaven. But Hope lay down at the threshold, and gently expired as a rose given out her last odors.

Her parting sigh was like the music of a scrapp's harp. She breathed it into a glorious form, and said—

"Immortal happiness! I bring thee a soul that I have led through the world. It is now time that Jesus hath redeemed it.

Mrs. Sigourney.

LONGEVITY.—La Señora María de la Cruz Carvallo was born at San Rafael de las Galdas, Canton of Guanare, province of Barinas, in Venezuela. She was born in the year 1699, was confirmed by the Archbishop Randón at the age of 16, she has never been married, nor never had a child; her hair turned entirely gray, and at the age of 133 returned to its original color black, commencing at the back of the forehead, but it is now turning gray again. She lost her sight entirely at the age of 118, and recovered it naturally at the age of 138, in such a manner that she can thread a common needle; she is at present a little deaf. Her principal occupation is spinning and sewing. Up to the 31st of January, 1843, she was still alive.—From *El Venezolano, Caracas April 26, 1843.*

TRUE POLITENESS.

It is remarked by some writer, that "excess of ceremony shows a want of good breeding." This is true. Nothing is more troublesome than overdone politeness. A truly well-bred man makes every person around him feel at home; he does not throw civilities around him with a shovel, nor toss compliments in a bundle, as he would have with a pitchfork. There is no evil under the sun more intolerable than ultra politeness.

You may know a well-bred man anywhere, at home or abroad. He makes no fuss, never attempts to show off, finds no fault. The dinner, if it does not exactly please him, he does not grumble about it; but your pretender, who dines poorly at home, swells up in pompous fault-finding when he gets abroad. The truth is that the man who is well esteemed, at home, is in position in society; and

off, but the fellow who vanity and pretentious character, kind of travel—hey

Correspondence of the N. Y. Eve. Post.

St. AUGUSTINE, April 24th, 1843.

You cannot be in St. Augustine a day without hearing some of its inhabitants speak of its agreeable climate. During the sixteen days of residence here, the weather has certainly been as delightful as I could imagine. We have the temperature of early June, as June is known in New York. The mornings are sometimes a little sultry; but after two or three hours, a fresh breeze comes in from the sea, sweeping through the broad piazzas, and breathing at the windows. At this season, it comes laden with the fragrance of the flowers of the pride of India, and sometimes of the orange tree, and sometimes brings the scent of roses, now in full bloom. The nights are gratefully cool; and I have been told, by a person who has lived here many years, that there are very few nights in the summer when you can sleep without a blanket.

An acquaintance of mine—an invalid, who has tried various climates, and has kept up a kind of running fight with death for many years, retreating from country to country, as he pursued—declares to me that the winter climate of St. Augustine is to be preferred to that of any part of Europe, even that of Sicily, and that it is better than the climate of the West Indies. He finds it genial and equable, at the same time that it is not enervating. The summer heats are prevented from being intense by the sea-breeze, of which I have spoken. The Spanish rays blend more kindly with the African than does the English, and produce handsomeness and health.

I have looked over the work of Dr. Forry on the climate of the United States, and have been surprised to see the uniformity of climate which he ascribes to Key West. As appears by the observations he has collected, the seasons at that place glide into each other by the softest gradations, and the heat never, even in midsummer, reaches that extreme which is felt in higher latitudes of the American continent. The climate of Florida is, in fact, an insular climate, the Atlantic on the east; and the gulf of Mexico on the west, temper the airs that blow over it, making them cooler in summer and warmer in winter. I do not wonder, therefore, that it is so much the resort of invalids, it would be more so, if the softness of its atmosphere and the beauty and serenity of its seasons were generally known.

So should it be supposed that accommodations for persons in delicate health are wanting; they are, in fact, becoming better with every year, as the demand for them increases. Among the acquaintances whom I have made here, I remem'br many who have come hither for the benefit of their health, are detained for life by the amenity of the climate. "It seems to me," said an intelligent gentleman of this class the other day, "as if I could not exist out of Florida. When I go to the North, I feel most sensibly the severe extremes of the weather; the climate of Charleston itself appears harsh to me."

Here at St. Augustine we have occasional frosts in the winter; but at Tampa Bay, on the western shore of the peninsula, no farther from this place than from New York to Albany, the dew is never congealed on the grass, nor is a snow-flake ever seen floating in the air. Those who have passed the winter in that place, speak with a kind of rapture of the benignity of the climate. In that country grow the cocoa and the banana, and other productions of the West Indies. Persons who have explored Florida to the south of this during the past winter, speak of having refreshed themselves with melons in January, growing where they had been sown, and of having seen the sugar-cane where it had been planted by the Indians, towering uncropped, almost to the height of the forest trees.

In winter, however, what was said to me by a person who had passed a considerable time in Florida, and had journeyed as he told, in the southern as well as the northern part of the peninsula, "That the climate is mild and agreeable," said he, "I admit, but the annoyance to which you are exposed from insects counterbalances all the enjoyment of the climate. You are bitten by mosquitoes and gallinippers, driven mad by clouds of sand-flies, and stung by scorpions and centipedes. It is not safe to go to bed in Southern Florida without looking between the sheets, to see if there be not a scorpion waiting to lie your bed fellow; nor to put on a garment that has been hanging in your room, without turning it wrong side out, to see if a scorpion has not found a lodging in it." I have not, however, been incommunicado at St. Augustine with these vermin, as they call them at the South. Only the sand-flies, a small black midge I have sometimes found a little impudent when walking out in a very calm evening.

Of the salubrity of East Florida I must speak less positively, although it is certain that St. Augustine emigrants from the north enjoy good health. The owners of the plantations in the neighborhood prefer to pass the hot season in this city, not caring to trust their constitutions to the experiment of a residence in the country. Of course they are settled on the richest soils; and these are the least healthy. The pine-barrens are safer; when not interspersed with marshes, the sandy lands that bear the pine are esteemed healthy all over the South. Yet there are plantations on the St. John's where emigrants from the North reside throughout the year. The opinion seems every where to prevail—and I believe there is good reason for it—that Florida, notwithstanding its low and level surface, is much more healthy than the low country of South Carolina and Georgia.

The other day I went out with a friend to a sugar plantation in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. As we rode into the enclosure, we breathed the fragrance of young orange trees in flower; the glossy leaves which, green at all seasons, were trembling in the wind. A troop of negro children were at play at a little distance from the cabin, and one of them ran along with us to show us a grove of sour oranges which we were looking for. He pointed us to a copse in the middle of a field, to which we proceeded. The trees, which were of a

considerable size, were full of flowers; and the golden fruit was thick on the branches, and lay scattered on the ground below. I gathered a few of the oranges, and found them almost acid as the lemon. We stopped to look at the buildings in which the sugar was manufactured. In one of them was a mill, where the cane was crushed with iron rollers; in another stood the huge cauldrons, one after another, in which the juice was boiled down to the proper consistency; in another were barrels of sugar-syrup—favorite article of consumption in this city—of molasses, and a kind of spirit resembling Jamaica rum, distilled from the refuse of the molasses. The proprietor was absent; but three negroes—well educated young men, of a very respectable and intelligent physiognomy, one of whom was a distiller—were occupied about the buildings, and showed them to us. Near by, in the open air, lay a pile of sugar cane, of the red and white, which had been piled up by the roots, and reserved for planting. The negroes of St. Augustine are a good-looking specimen of the race, and have the appearance of being very well treated. You rarely see a negro in ragged clothing; and the colored children, though slaves, are often dressed with neatness. In the colored people whom I saw in the Catholic church, I remarked more agreeable, open, and gentle physiognomy than I have been accustomed to see in that class. The Spanish rays blend more kindly with the African than does the English, and produce handsomeness and health.

I have been to see the quarries of copper or shell-rock, on the island of St. Anastasia which lies between St. Augustine and the main ocean. We landed on the island, and, after a walk of some distance, our road through the thick shrubs, we arrived at some hills built of a framework of poles thatched with the rattled leaves of the dwarf palmetto, which had a very picturesque appearance. Here we found a little circular hollow in the earth, the place of an old excavation, now shaded with red cedars, and the palmetto royal, bristling with long pointed leaves, which bent over and covered it; and at the bottom was a spring within a square curb of stone, where we refreshed ourselves with a draught of cold water. The quarries were at a little distance from this. The rock lies in the ridges, a little below the surface, forming a stratum of great depth. The blocks are cut out with crow-bars, thrust into the rock. It is of a delicate cream color, and is composed of mica shells and fragments of shells, apparently cemented by the fresh water percolating through them and depositing calcareous matter brought from the shells above. Whenever there is any mixture of sand with the shells rock is not formed.

Of this material the old fort of St. Mark and the greater part of the city are built. It is said to become harder when exposed to the air and rain, and to disintegrate when frequently moistened with seawater. Large blocks were lying on the shore, ready to be conveyed to the fort, which undergoes repairs. It is so far considered to be that this fine old work will undergo little change in the original plan as is consistent with the modern improvements in fortifications. Lieutenant Bentham, who has charge of the repairs, has strong amateurish tastes, and will preserve as much as possible of its original aspect. It must lose its battlements; however—the fine mural crown. Battlements are now obsolete, except when they are of no use as on the roofs of churches and Gothic cathedrals.

In another part of the same Island which we visited afterwards, is a dwelling-house situated amid orange groves. Close-planted rows of the sour orange, the native tree of the country, intersect and shelter orchards of the sweet orange, the lemon and the lime. The trees were all young, having been planted since the great frost of 1835; and many of them bear marks of the ravages of the gale of last October, which stripped them of their leaves.

"Come this way," said a friend who accompanied me. He forced a passage through a tall hedge of the sour orange, and we found ourselves in a little fragrant enclosure, in the midst of which was a tomb formed of the artificial stone of which I have before spoken. It was the resting place of the former proprietor, who sleeps in this little circle of perpetual verdure. It bore no inscription. Not far from this spot, I was shown the root of an ancient palm-tree, the species that produced the date, which formerly towered over the island, and served as a sea-mark to vessels approaching the shore. Some of the accounts of St. Augustine speak of dates as among its fruits, but I believe that only the male tree of the date-palm has been introduced when walking out in a very calm evening.

On our return to the city, in crossing the Matanzas sound (so named, probably, from some sanguinary battle with the aborigines on its shores,) we passed two Minorcas in a boat taking house-fuel from the island. These people are a mild, docile race, of civil manners and abstemious habits. Mingle with them are many Greek families, with names that denote their origin—such as Geopoli, Cerepoli, &c., and with a cast of features equally expressive of their descent. The Minorean language, the dialect of Mahon, (*el Mallorquin*, as they call it,) is spoken by more than half of the inhabitants who remained here when the country was ceded to the United States, and all of them, I believe, speak Spanish, besides. Their children however, are growing up in use of these languages, and in another generation the last traces of the majestic speech of Castile will have been effaced from a country which the Spaniards held for more than two hundred years ago.

Some old customs which the Minoreans brought with them from their native country, are still kept up. On the evening before Easter Sunday, about 11 o'clock high, with dark stripe across the shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars, young men, with instruments of music,

grouped about the window of one of the dwellings, singing a hymn, in honor of the Virgin, in the Minorean dialect. They began, as I was told, with tapping on the shutters. An answering knock within told that their visit was welcome, and they immediately began the serenade. If no reply had been heard, they would have passed on to another dwelling.

The ROTHSCHILDS.—A curious fact appears in the "Occident," translated for that work from a French publication:

"Widowed mother of the wealthy bankers Rothschild, while her sons inhabit palaces in London, Paris, Vienna, Naples and Frankfurt, still resides in this small house in the Jewish quarter of Frankfort. On the Main] in which her husband lived and died. Upon his death, she declared that she would only leave for the tomb the modest dwelling that had served to cradle this name, this fortune and these children." The house is so remarkable for neatness that it forces the attention of the stranger. It unfurls a trait of the Hebrews as old as the affection and respects of the wives of the Patriarchs for their lords."

COPY—TEST.

COPPERSMITH.

R. M. SAYER

Has commenced, and will carry on the **Copper and Tin Business** in all its branches, in Jacksonvile, Ala., North of the Public square, East side of Main street, where he will keep constantly on hand

SCILLS

of various sizes and descriptions.

Sheet Iron Stove pipes, Tin guttering and spouting for houses made to order.

Orders left with Mr. and Mrs. STANZER, Somerville, Chattooga County, Ga., will be promptly attended to. He will have on hand at all times a variety of SCILLS for sale. Old Copper received in payment for work done.

November 9, 1842—6m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Thomas R. Williams, a sorrel horse, supposed to be eight years old, fifteen hands high, white mane in part, black in forehand, no other marks or brands; appraised to \$40.

COPY—TEST.

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.

June 7, 1842—3d.

William H. Underwood.

AND

Samuel S. Hinton,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, D. Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme Court for the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.

Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.—

March 22, 1843—4d.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Al., and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER

Copy—test.

JOHN S. WILSON CT:

May 13, 1843.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by John R. Davis, two horses, one a chestnut sorrel mare about 8x8 years old, some white spots on her back, blaze face, shod before 14 1/2 hands high, appraised to thirty dollars; the other a gray bank colt, 5 1/2 or 5 years old, white spot on the nose, black man and tail, about 13 hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars before W. McElroy, Esq.

JOHN S. WILSON CT:

COPY—TEST.

JOHN S. WILSON CT:

May 10, 1843—6s. 57.

State of Alabama.

SIR CLAIR COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Term, 1st May

1843.

MOSES DEAN, the Administrators of

the Estate of Uriah Coleman deceased, this day came into Court and reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publica-

tion be made in the Jacksonville Repub-

lican newspaper,

the final settlement of said Estate, to be